

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LII.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1900.

No. 6

CONTENTS.

Epitome of the Week, &c.	101
Leading Articles:—	
The Advance on Peking	102
The Status of Hongkong and Chinese Taxation	103
The Kowloon Reservation Question	104
Water Storage and the Sanitary Board	104
The China Relief Fund	104
The Crisis: Telegrams	104
Hongkong Legislative Council	105
Supreme Court	105
The Death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	106
The Crisis in China	106
The "Cheong Yuen" Piracy Case	107
Foreigners in Chinese Treaty Ports	108
The Health of the Colony	108
Canton	109
Swatow	109
Manila	110
Correspondence	110
The Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	110
Tebrau Planting Company, Ltd.	111
Consular Reports	111
The Royal Hongkong Golf Club	112
The Hongkong Rifle Association	112
Hongkong Volunteer Corps	112
Kowloon Bowling Club	112
Hongkong and Port News	113
Commercial	114
Shipping	115

BIRTHS.

On the 30th of July, 1900, at Shanghai, the wife of H. W. CAVE, of a son.

At Jesmond Dene, Singapore, on the 31st July, the wife of F. W. WEBB, of a son.

On the 1st of August, 1900, at Shanghai, the wife of PIERRE B. PATTISSON, of twins (son and daughter).

MARRIAGE.

On the 30th July, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. Archdeacon Perham, FREDERICK THOMAS KINDER, eldest son of Joseph KINDER, Allesley, Warwickshire, to EDITH, only daughter of Henry Octavius STEELE, Gomersal, Yorks, England.

DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on Tuesday, August 7th, FRANK D. MACLEAN, son of Peter MACLEAN, Esq., formerly of Shanghai.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The German mail of the 9th July arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, on the 7th August (29 days); and the American mail of the 10th July arrived, per N. Y. K. steamer *Nippon Maru*, on the 7th August (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The news of the week from the North will be found in the telegrams from our correspondents on p. 104.

A letter from a correspondent at Wuchow, dated the 6th inst., reports that everything was quiet then up to date.

It is reported from Shanghai that the Comte de Bezaure, the French Consul-General, had another long interview with Li Hung-chang on the 3rd inst.

The Japanese *Nichi Nichi* says that Russia intends to send to Manchuria 5 brigades of infantry, 15 batteries of artillery, 1 railway battalion; and that a part of this force has already been forwarded by the Siberian railway.

Three more cotton mills in Bombay have been obliged to stop working, as in consequence of the trouble in China there is no demand for their produce.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. inform us that their hired transport *Sunda* left Calcutta on Sunday afternoon, the 5th inst., and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong about 17th August.

A Government notification received yesterday states that information has been received from the Government of the Straits Settlements that the prohibition against Chinese immigration has been removed, while quarantine is maintained.

It is estimated that the cost of the hospital ships for China will be £7,006, with a monthly recurring charge of £6,000. Up to the 21st ult. tents to the value of nearly £22,000 had already been sent to China, also 200 mule carts and 400 sets of mule draught gear.

The German Mail steamer *König Albert*, which arrived from Shanghai on the 7th inst., brought down a large number of Foochow missionaries, with their wives and families. They left their post on orders received from the central authorities.

General Guldakoff, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, is said to be superintending military preparations at Vladivostok, where it is expected that he will be presently joined by Admiral Alexieff, for the purpose of holding a conference. It is stated that orders have been given to lay torpedoes at Nicolaiefsk, but this report requires confirmation.

A notification is published in the *Gazette* containing a Notice forwarded by H. B. M. Chargé d'affaires at Bangkok, announcing that the island of Koh Phai is the Quarantine and Inspection Station for vessels arriving at Bangkok from Hongkong, Hainan, and Manila, or any Chinese port, and stating the rules which must be observed by all such vessels.

The *Zamania* arrived on Thursday night from Bombay with the following British officers on board for service in China:—Lient.-Col. C. W. Harris, Major Melville, Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Dunsford, Lient Smith, Lient. Ross, Lient. Campbell, Lient. Cumming, Lient. Hudson, Major G. McKee, I. M. S., Lient. Tucker, I. M. S., Capt. Lockhart, Lient. Headlam, Lient. Harrold, and 2nd Lieuts. Springer, McCleverty, and Combe.

The Board of Trade have received information, through the Foreign Office to the effect that orders will shortly be issued by the United States Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, amending Article 13 of the New Customs Regulations for the Islands, by which it is provided that goods not duly entered for payment of duty within ninety days after importation shall be sold by auction at the expiration of a notice of five days, and that ten days only are allowed within which the proceeds of the sale may be claimed by the importer. Under the amended regulation notice of the sale will be posted for ninety instead of for five days, and ninety days instead of ten will be granted as the period within which the proceeds may be claimed. Further, in addition to the posted notice, provision will be made for advertisement in newspapers, in cases where the value of the property to be sold exceeds 500 pesos. These amendments will not apply to perishable goods.

A Japanese vernacular paper says it is reported that Russia has made a certain suggestion regarding Corea to the Japanese Government and the Japanese cabinet has held a series of meetings related thereto. Marquis Yamagata was received in audience by the Emperor on the 28th ult. and is reported to have laid a resolution of the cabinet regarding the Russian proposal before the Emperor.

The latest intelligence from Peking received up to yesterday was conveyed by a London telegram, dated Wednesday night, which was to the following effect:—"A cypher reply has been received from Sir Claud MacDonald, dated from Peking on the 3rd instant, which states that the Legation fortifications have been strengthened. Over 200 women and children are among the refugees in the Legation. Rifle-fire has continued intermittently since the 16th ult. Another message has been received from Mr. Conger."

H.M. Consul-General, Mr. Pelham Warren, has communicated to the *N.-C. Daily News* the purport of a despatch received by him on the 3rd inst. from Mr. R. W. Mansfield, H.M. Consul at Amoy. Mr. Mansfield protests against unfounded rumours that have been circulated in the North of disturbances at Amoy. Everything is perfectly quiet there, and to make assurance doubly sure, there were then two Japanese men-of-war there, and the U. S. S. *Princeton*. No trouble of any kind is anticipated at Amoy, where the export of Formosa tea is going on as usual.

Railway works are now actively proceeding in British North Borneo. The actual length of line under construction is about 110 miles. Starting from two points on the west coast, viz., Weston and Jesselton, the line runs for some 20 miles in a north-easterly direction, and 58 miles in a south-westerly direction respectively, meeting at Beaufort on the Padas River. From Beaufort it runs almost due south-east, skirting the Padas River and the Penotel Gorge till it reaches Tenom. The distance from Beaufort to Tenom is 33 miles, giving in all about 110 miles of railway.

The turret steamer *Oak Branch* arrived at Nagasaki on the 30th ult. from Port Arthur, which she left on the previous Friday. Two or three days before her departure, a party of Chinese, about 20 in number, were found poisoning the wells a few miles outside Port Arthur. The Chinese were summarily executed. On Friday last a force of 2,000 Russian troops was preparing to leave Port Arthur, to engage a body of Chinese soldiers entrenched a few miles from the town. Much excitement prevails and martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Russian possession on the peninsula.

The arrivals in Hongkong during the week included the transports *Nankin* and *Jelunga* (6th inst.), both from the South; the *Hinsang* on the 5th, the *Itinda* on the 8th, from the North; the *Zamania* from Bombay, the *Nawab* from Taku, the storeship *Humber* from Shanghai on the 9th. The departures for the North were *Nankin* (7th), the *Itinda*, *Canning*, and *Duke of Portland* (10th), General Creagh, V.C., proceeding to Shanghai by the *Itinda*. H.M. cruiser *Mohawk* arrived from Hoikow on the 5th and sailed for Shanghai on the 8th, H.M.S. *Goliath* sailed for Shanghai on the 7th, H.M. gunboat *Lizard* arrived on the 8th.

THE ADVANCE ON PEKING.

(Daily Press, 7th August.)

As will be seen by our telegram published in another column, it is not expected that the advance on Peking will prove an easy walk-over, or even that it will be as readily accomplished as was the march of Sir HOPE GRANT and Baron PALIKAO in the last Chinese War. Although Tientsin City has been stormed and captured, and the Chinese troops beaten back with heavy losses, they have returned, like the flies, in apparently undiminished numbers and again surround the City and settlements. They muster in strong force outside, and they will no doubt make determined efforts to resist the advance of the Allied Army. It is to be hoped that the Allies have not made the mistake of underestimating the foe. It must not be forgotten that the latter have the whole country for their base, and that whatever losses they sustain can be made good immediately, whereas the Allies will grow weaker as they advance, and after every engagement will be more and more hampered with the care of the wounded. The Chinese have unlimited resources in men, and, thanks to the eagerness with which their wants in this direction have been supplied by European makers, they possess an ample stock of the most approved modern arms. Their weakness will be first in want of discipline, secondly in want of care in handling their weapons, and, thirdly, in the unintelligent use thereof. But as a set off to these drawbacks and the paucity of skilled leaders, must be placed their extreme mobility and the utter indifference shown by their Government to the annihilation of whole battalions. In China above all other countries, human life is held cheaply, and a victory would be lightly bought that cost almost any number of peasants. The difficulties of the march to the capital are therefore not exaggerated when they are described as serious. To overcome them successfully without too great a sacrifice of life, will task our own resources and the ability of our commanders to the utmost. It is sincerely to be hoped that they will neither be drawn into traps such as the Boers laid for us nor commence the march with too small a force.

There is some little danger, moreover, of the British and foreign authorities over-estimating the influence of the Chinese officials in the southern provinces and reckoning too much on their friendly feeling and good offices. So far the Yangtze Viceroys have shown an apparently friendly and sensible demeanour. They have been obviously correct, and very probably they are in reality sincerely anxious to avert a quarrel with the Treaty Powers and equally as desirous of maintaining peace in their provinces. But it will not do to trust too far to this apparent goodwill and evident desire to avoid a quarrel. The time may come when these officials will no longer be able to maintain the correct and neutral attitude they have hitherto presented. It is reported, and this doubtless from a Chinese source, that the Viceroys CHANG CHIH-TUNG, LIU KUNG-YI, and LI HUNG-CHANG and the Taotai SHENG are even now expecting to receive an Imperial Decree degrading them and removing them from office. If it is also said that two ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen known to have foreign predilections have been decapitated. If this be true, it is certainly alarming; if it is not correct, it is put into currency with a most sinister design. The true policy of the Treaty Powers is to trust no Chinese officials until they have been so far proved that they are at open and irreconcilable variance with the Peking authori-

ties, whoever the latter may now be. So far the Southern Viceroys have had a comparatively easy part to play. They have, it is true, been sitting on the fence, which is not ordinarily an easy or comfortable position to take up, but they have had obvious excuses for it on both sides; for they could no doubt assure the Throne (or Prince TUAN?) that they had been keeping the foreign devils in check—and perhaps (who knows?) fooling them with concocted telegrams concerning many matters, notably the situation in Peking; and, on the other hand, they could, with apparent sincerity, tell the Foreign Consuls that they had been obliged to use great tact and moderation in order to restrain the turbulent and anti-foreign elements within their jurisdiction. What could be more plausible, especially joined to the irreproachable demeanour they have hitherto preserved? But we hope, none the less, that too much trust will not be reposed in these high dignitaries. Up to a point they mean well by us, no doubt, because they recognise the mad folly of the Peking Government in rushing blindly into a war with the whole Western world. Events may happen, however, that may shake their decision to stand neutral. They may be drawn into the conflict against their judgment, and even against their inclinations. As for LI HUNG-CHANG and his apt pupil and protégé SHENG Taotai, they are not to be trusted for an hour. They will serve the Imperial Government, no matter of whom it consists, if they can do so safely. They will endeavour to accomplish this by first attempting to win the confidence of some of the Powers and then, by covert promises, seeking to destroy the accord that exists and bring about a hopeless breach among them. It is not improbable that the authors of this war calculated upon the apparent estrangement existing between Great Britain and some of the Continental Powers to prevent any united action, or at any rate to enable them eventually to cause a breach among the principal Powers. However this may be, it is morally certain that this is the role which it was intended the veteran LI HUNG-CHANG should play, and which he will no doubt gladly accept should opportunity offer. As for SHENG, he has already been made eminently useful. As Director-General of the Telegraph Administration, he has given such news or rumours to the world as has served the purpose of the Peking Government, as is proved by the fact that never yet has he permitted a direct message from one of the Foreign Ministers now supposed to be interned in the Imperial City to his Government or his chief subordinate in the Consular service. Mystery still encompasses Peking like a cloud, and this will only be dissipated, we fear, when the relieving army forces its way into the capital.

BRITAIN'S ARRESTED NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

(Daily Press, 10th August.)

There seems little doubt that in Continental circles persistent efforts are being made to induce Great Britain to come to some arrangement to reduce the rate of building of vessels for the navy; and some people have gone so far as to assert that the check in the building programme last year had a mysterious connection with certain influences known to have been brought to bear on the Prime Minister. Without going this length it is noteworthy that certain of the allegations made with reference to this partial delay are contested by men who have every means of forming a just conclusion. The Admiralty, for instance, gave it out that

there had been delay in the matter of armour-plating, and the natural inference would be that we were likely to be hampered from this cause in future. Against this unsupported statement of the First Lord there is, fortunately, the fact that the three principal steel-making firms in Sheffield have been recently enormously extending their works, and the Chairman of one, at least, has openly stated that his firm is fully able to meet any possible strain that may be imposed on it. The great firm of ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH and Co. says that it is at the moment in a position to undertake the building of three full-sized battle-ships and three first-class cruisers, while the almost equally famous firm of HUMPHREYS, TENNANT and Co. are prepared to build the machinery. Nor has the nation at large evinced any disposition to withhold supplies on even a more lavish scale than at present; so that there must be some other reason sought for the apparent delay than has as yet appeared on the surface. When last year at the Peace Congress, held at the initiative of the Tsar of Russia, a proposition was made that the great military Powers should combine in some scheme of general disarmament, none opposed the idea more strongly than Russia herself, and there was no reason to distrust her good-faith in the affair. Since that, as if in confirmation of the view of the Russian Government, there has not only been a war in Africa which might have become serious had Great Britain not been prepared to meet it effectively, but here in China a position hitherto unprecedented in the history of the world has arisen, with the curious and unexpected result that those very military preparations which each Power only last year was condemning in her neighbour have now been utilised in the common interest of all. Of all the Powers no one has, however, more rapidly come to the front than Great Britain, and this in the face of the fact that she was by no means the most favourably situated as far as distance was concerned, but mainly from the circumstance that her large and widely distributed navy enabled her to strike at the earliest moment. Even in the general interest of civilisation, it has, undoubtedly, been an advantage that a Power having no ulterior desires of aggrandisement at the expense of China should have been able to give a direction to the current of events which all, when their own private aims are eliminated, must acknowledge was for the common good. In the affair of the war with the late republics in South Africa the naval power of Great Britain was no less of utility to the world at large, inasmuch as it prevented a flame which might very well have eventuated in a general conflagration from gaining undue headway. In fact up to a certain extent these large preparations are a sort of insurance of peace, as they render too dangerous to the peace of the world the first breach of decorum on the part of an unthinking nation, which might otherwise involve in a useless contest the rest of the world. At all periods the possession of a powerful fleet by England has acted thus in a manner as a peace insurance. For merely offensive purposes a fleet is of comparatively little account, unless perchance it should come to be supplemented by an overwhelming army. Fortunately for the peace of the world no country as yet has held the predominance both by sea and land, and it is notorious that England in these modern times is no exception to the rule. The rule is, perhaps too deep-seated for its fundamental reason to be at once evident on the surface, but whatever it is, it certainly is displayed in the natural inability to conduct an extensive military campaign with-

out involving herself in some grievous miscarriage. Englishmen individually have ever fought bravely, English commanders have not lacked skill or ability; the campaigns of MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON have left an indelible mark in military science; and yet, as a nation England has never sought military laurels. Long before their settlement in Britain as the land of their adoption, Englishmen more than held their own on the waves, and the instinct has not yet left their sons. Fortunately for the race and the world it is an instinct that has ever tended for peace, and its conquests have ever been over oppression and aggression. This it is that points to the present efforts being made to check the natural growth of the Navy as fraught with danger to the general peace of the world. The natural expansion of the Navy cannot be retarded without damage to the service, any more than can the natural growth of a tree be interfered with without serious injury to its vitality; and as the possession of a strong navy by England is at the present time more than ever necessary for the wholesome expansion of her dependencies, so the period is above all others one when a statesman should refuse to listen to insidious councils, tendered by those whose main motive is irritation at the check that the possession by England of a powerful Navy places on their own hankering after conquest.

THE STATUS OF HONGKONG AND CHINESE TAXATION.

(Daily Press, 10th August.)

The formation of a China League having for its object the instruction and enlightenment of the public at home marks a step taken in a direction which we have frequently pointed out as being the one necessary before any effectual action would be taken by the British Government to insist on China fulfilling her obligations to other countries; and, at the same time, to assist her in reforming her administration in such a manner that fulfilment of these treaty obligations will be possible on her part. In our article of February 24th, referring to Tariff revision and to the tour then being made through England by LO FENG LO, we said, "By far the most essential thing in this connection is that accurate and clear information on the point should be conveyed to the public in England and America, more especially in the former country, where the absence of Customs duties on the great bulk of articles of everyday consumption enables interested parties to advocate views which would not be so readily received in America. We have no hesitation in saying that the tour of the Chinese Minister through Britain has one aim and object, and that is to pave the way for an increase in the Tariff without an adequate *quid pro quo* on the part of China. . . . It must be made known at home to the whole of the manufacturers, merchants and the great artisan class of England who are interested in the China trade that this persuasive and fluent Chinaman has no more real power to advance British interests or trade than the shopkeepers in the neighbouring city of Canton. . . . The necessity of bringing this forcibly forward is of the utmost importance to this Colony, and it would be money well spent were the Chamber of Commerce to adopt means to do this. Whether it should be a Deputation of representative men from the Far East or should take other form is a matter which practical business men would have no difficulty in deciding. The great thing to be done is to organize resistance and meet the craft of

"the Chinese agents with a clear exposition of the danger there is in listening to any proposals made for Tariff revision until ample security has been given that the whole of the fiscal system will be placed, and placed by a certain date, under foreign control. The ablest advocates, both writers and speakers, should be employed to represent the evils of the present system and to stir the British public up to a sense of the danger which threatens their interests." Thanks to the action of the Chinese themselves LO FENG LO's propaganda has received a check that it is not likely to recover from for some time; but the danger is no less pressing that, when the time comes for the settlement of this Chinese question, the Government will not be in a position to say what it is they want—backed by the force of an intelligent public opinion. It is to meet this danger that the very wise step of forming a China League has been adopted. But it is not only at home that the Government needs to be backed by an intelligent public opinion; much can be done in this Colony by a careful consideration of the problems entailed in the reorganization of the Chinese Empire, and as its immediate welfare is closely connected with that of its neighbour, it becomes the duty of all whose vocation calls them here to give the matter their earnest consideration. Of course amongst so many complex problems it is well nigh impossible for the ordinary man to go fully into all; but the broad outlines of the policy he wishes to see pursued he both can and must grasp, however much he may be content to leave the working out of details to experts. To take, for an instance, the question of the status to be accorded to the I. M. Customs in this Colony as one which has agitated and to some extent rendered the relations between us and the mainland rather strained. There is no doubt that as circumstances were then the voice of the public was for non-recognition, and that on broad principles public opinion was right; but, under the changed conditions which must result from the settlement of the trouble now going on in China, it becomes a question whether the views formerly expressed under this heading are not in need of reconsideration. Hitherto the argument used, and rightly so, has been that China should and must collect her own revenue on her own territory and, as a result of this, when the extension of our boundaries was sought for and obtained, the removal back on to her own soil of the *lekin* stations with which China has encircled this Colony was insisted on. Given, however, fiscal reform and a general tariff applicable to all China the problem of where and how that tariff is to be collected is one calling for the careful consideration of the Powers interested. Mr. BRENNAN some years ago exposed the fallacy of the benefits which are supposed to result from the opening of new Treaty Ports. Hitherto this was supposed to be the one remedy for all evils, but experience has proved that such is not the case, and the whole method of opening Treaty Ports must be gone into and amended. Many of those now open are quite useless, inasmuch as in practice they do not constitute ports of direct foreign entry; these consequently should be closed as Treaty Ports, or in other words as ports of direct foreign entry and amalgamated in the general scheme for throwing open the whole of the coasting and inland waters trade of China to all vessels on equal footing. What must be particularly considered by this Colony is the fact that at present it enjoys the status of a foreign port and also of a coast port of China, and if it wishes to profit by this double capacity it must be

prepared to concede something in its turn. Vessels at present trade between the Northern ports of China and Canton under the privileges pertaining to the coasting trade and yet call *en route* at this port; a proceeding which would strictly speaking bring them under the heading of vessels coming from abroad and entail the payment of a full import duty at the port of destination on all goods so carried; while with regard to the large junk trade between us and the mainland, it cannot be argued that these vessels should be allowed to carry goods from here into China without paying any duties at all, and therefore the only practical step left open to the Chinese Government was to establish stations on our borders to examine and levy taxes on them. Theoretically they ought, of course, to do this at destination, but for many years we are afraid this, however desirable, will be an impossibility in practice. The loading of goods here and the stoppage of them a few miles further on for examination and levy of duty must of a necessity be unsatisfactory both to the revenue officials concerned, on the one part, and the owner of the goods, on the other. With this, then, conceded, it becomes a matter, as we said before, for the earnest consideration of the community here whether some modified arrangement could be found satisfactory to both parties. It is perhaps somewhat early to express any views on the subject of the ultimate settlement which is to result from the present condition of China, but the question before this Colony will remain the same as long as the mainland continues in the hands of a foreign power. In the absence of any real knowledge of how far it may be necessary for China to tax her own goods when in transit, for the purpose of raising revenue, it is somewhat difficult to formulate any scheme in detail, but the broad lines on which reform must be worked are, first, the abolition of the dual system of custom houses, and after that the division of the trade of China under the following headings; namely, trade from abroad into ports of direct foreign entry (these would cover the bulk of the treaty ports now open)—coasting trade between those ports of foreign entry—and, lastly, trade between all and every port or place on the rivers or coast of China; including those referred to above as ports of foreign entry. Whether, when an equitable fiscal system is established, the objections hitherto held against official recognition of the I. M. Customs in this Colony would not disappear; and whether by the creation of Imperial Chinese bonded warehouses in some convenient portion of its waters (thus creating in the close vicinity a port of direct foreign entry into China from which goods duty-paid would be free to go to any and all ports in the Empire) a permanent benefit might not result to the Colony without any sacrifice of its independence as a free port—to which of course all other questions are subordinate—are questions which we think are entitled to grave and careful consideration.

The return of visitors during last week to the City Hall Library and Museum shows that 403 non-Chinese and 163 Chinese visited the former institution, 161 non-Chinese and 1,683 Chinese the latter.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary, published at Singapore on the 2nd inst., notifies that the exportation of arms, ammunition, dynamite, and other explosives and military and naval stores, other than stores required for the use of the military or naval forces of any European or American Power or of Japan to be employed in or on the coast of China, from any port or place in the Colony to any port of the Empire of China, is prohibited for a period of six months from the 1st instant.

THE KOWLOON RESERVATION QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 4th August.)

The explanation of the Hon. R. D. ORMSBY, President of the Sanitary Board, with regard to the Government's attitude in failing to see its way at present to make a reservation at Kowloon for a European district, will hardly satisfy the advocates of the scheme. The Government may have great sympathy with the Sanitary Board in this matter, but this sympathy will not make up to the Board, or the general public interested in the question of the reservation, for the continued lack of any reserved area. The statement that the difficulties in reserving the particular area were greater than had become known to the public, though rather cryptic, must be accepted; but it is therefore all the more urgent that steps should be taken without delay to secure some possible area. Otherwise mysteriously insuperable difficulties will bar the prospect of any reservation at all. As Mr. McKIE said, it was a mistake in the previous resolution to indicate one particular area, for to do so made the way easy for a refusal. It will be noted that the reply of the Acting Colonial Secretary is worded thus:—"After giving the matter full consideration the Government does not see its way to make at the present a reservation at Kowloon for a European district"—not "the proposed reservation." This reply, *pace* Mr. ORMSBY, looks very like "putting off or shelving" the question. Dr. CLARK, in moving that the Board should again address the Government, asking them to reconsider their decision with regard to a European district reservation, took the only possible course in the circumstances, and the Board in supporting him showed their determination not to let the matter drop without a severe struggle. They want all the public support which can be given to them, and it is to be hoped in the interest of the future welfare of Kowloon that the public will not hang back. The Sanitary Board has a large experience of uphill fights and deserves all the outside help possible. It would be a short-sighted policy indeed to accept as invincible the *non possumus* attitude of the Government in this matter. All who believe in the great future of Kowloon (and who with any foresight does not do so?) cannot but see that this question of a European reservation is vital. Had it been considered earlier it would have presented no difficulty. Now it is recognised as an extremely hard question. If matters are to be allowed to slide it will only be capable of solution at a ruinous outlay of money. Instead of lamenting over the past neglect by the Government in the matter, the task before us is to press for attention now, while it is possible to a certain extent to repair the past error. To get this attention all supporters of this imperatively necessary scheme must present an united front.

The nomination of Mr. T. E. Earle to the vacant place on the Singapore Legislative Council, *vice* Mr. W. H. Frizell resigned, was confirmed on the 27th ult.

At the annual "Varsity Dinner" in Singapore on the 27th ult. the following were Sir Alexander Swettenham's guests:—Mr. Justice Leach, the Hon. W. R. Collyer, the Hon'ble W. J. Napier, Mr. Ridley, the Rev. F. Haines, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Sells, Mr. Wolff, Mr. Hingley, Mr. Laurie, Mr. Marriott, Hafs Ghulam Sawar, Mr. Nanson, Mr. Brad-dall, Lieut.-Col. Pennefather, Mr. Hullett, the Rev. D. Holland Stubbs, Mr. Fort, Mr. Arthur Young, and Mr. Bosanquet. Cambridge was represented by 13 against Oxford's 9.

WATER STORAGE AND THE SANITARY BOARD.

(Daily Press, 6th August.)

The much vexed question of the storage of sea-water at such levels as to enable it to be used in the watering of our streets, for the present at least, may be considered as disposed of. The utilising of salt water for some municipal purposes, under certain conditions, has its advantages, and has not escaped the notice of our local water authority. Our former D.P.W., Mr. COOPER, had seriously taken the matter into consideration, when evolving his great water-works scheme, and had arrived at the clear conclusion that its cost greatly exceeded that of fresh water obtainable by gravitation. Mr. CROOK, in a very recent report on this particular subject, showed that 153 million gallons of fresh water could be made available for use in the city, at a cost of \$291,000; while the storage of 50 millions of sea-water, for a similar purpose, would cost roughly a third more. Mr. CROOK, as evidenced by his recent promotion, is a capable man in his own sphere of work, and we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of his calculations. The figures are instructive, and should be convincing to those lay people who seem wedded to the sea-water idea. As long as we can get supplies of fresh water more economically than harbour water, as long as the enlarging of existing reservoirs, or the building of subsidiary dams costs less than the installation of the needful apparatus for a salt-water system, so long must the latter be shelved. The storage capacity of the various collecting basins, in recent years, has been very considerably added to. The two great catchwaters, leading into the Taitam and Wongneichung reservoirs respectively, have largely augmented the amount of water collected there—not so much during the rainy season, when water often flows to waste, as during the dry months of the year. Many streams that at one time used to run down the hillsides and find their way into the harbour have been directed by pipes, and connected with different aqueducts. Moreover, as Mr. ORMSBY tells us, the water-works scheme of our former D.P.W. is not yet completed, so that the limit of fresh water collection has not yet been reached. Of the three additional reservoirs included in Mr. COOPER's plans, one is to be begun this year, and the other two in 1902-3. This is satisfactory. When these three auxiliary basins have been finished, the scheme may be even further developed, as occasion arises. By that time, too, let us fervently hope that the serious waste of water continually going on in Chinese houses will have been checked. Natives certainly need education in this important respect. If they cannot otherwise be induced to turn off taps after use, they must be taught to do so by the infliction of fines before a Magistrate. Unfiltered water from the hillsides, instead of potable water from the mains, has been put at the disposal of the Sanitary Board, in both Bonham and Caine Roads, for laying the dust in our thoroughfares. We are of opinion that more might be done in this direction. It is assuredly not much to expect that the Sanitary Board should use water-carts discharging sea-water got at the Praya-side for the watering of Queen's Road and the neighbouring streets and alleys.

It appears from Australian papers that as soon as the success of British arms was assured in South Africa, the steamers running from Australia to South Africa were filled with third-class passengers endeavouring to make a fresh start there.

THE CHINA RELIEF FUND.

(Daily Press, 7th August.)

With regard to the Fund started in our columns, at the suggestion of Mrs. SCOTT, the wife of Bishop SCOTT, of Peking, on behalf of the relatives of sailors and soldiers killed during the fighting in China, and for the assistance of those incapacitated from further duty, we may state that as soon as a sufficient sum is subscribed it will be forwarded to the proper authorities for distribution. Those authorities may be the Senior officers in North China, or a committee at home, if one be formed, and it is conceivable that public sympathy at home will necessitate the appointment of such a committee. The public that gave so largely to the South African Fund, we feel sure, will not hesitate to contribute on this occasion. Subscriptions have not flowed in so generously as they might have done, but this apparent apathy may be accounted for by the fact, which incidentally we learn, that a similar Fund was already in existence. We have not seen any public statement to this effect, which might well have been forthcoming when our correspondent's suggestion was acted upon, but we readily welcome it, and we shall be pleased to be placed in a position to state publicly more about it. We are told that a certain balance, a pretty considerable sum, exists from a fund started during the last China War, and this money has since been idle beyond accumulating interest. It was recently suggested that this balance should be handed over to the South African Fund, but it was decided otherwise. We are unfortunately not in a position to state how much the old Fund amounts to, nor do we know the person responsible for the administration of the same. No doubt, now that the existence of this Fund is made known, more definite information will be forthcoming. But we feel convinced that the old Fund will not be sufficient to meet the probable demands upon it, and consequently it will require supplementing. This may be done by the public contributing to the new Fund started at the suggestion of Mrs. SCOTT.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 3rd August, 7.39 p.m.

Consul Fraser, being much alarmed, left Chungking yesterday with the British community.

Yuan Shikai wires that at Peking on the 30th ult. the Ministers were well and in no distress. They had plenty of food. Relations with the Chinese were friendly, and they were conferring for the transfer of Ministers to Tientsin.

Two more Roman Catholic priests have been massacred in Northern Manchuria, where the Russians are entirely helpless and outnumbered.

The Soochow treasurer is sending a large remittance to Peking.

SHANGHAI, 5th August, 7.41 p.m.

Admiral Seymour has returned from Nanking after a very friendly interview with Viceroy Liu Kung-yi.

The new expedition to Peking is no walk-over. Tientsin is still surrounded by hostile Chinese, and serious efforts are being made to check the advance.

Two friendly Tsungli Yamen Ministers, Hsu Ching-cheng and Yuan Chang, have had their heads taken off at Peking.

Li Hung-chang, the Yangtze Viceroy, and Sheng, are all expecting a decree degrading them from their posts.

The latest news to hand from Peking is decidedly bad. General Tung Fuhsiang has ordered the stoppage of all supplies to the Legations.

SHANGHAI, 7th August, 9.21 p.m.

The allies attacked the Chinese entrenchments at Peitsang from both sides of the Peiho River on Sunday, the 5th inst.

Heavy fighting took place for seven hours, after which the Chinese everywhere retreated. The British loss was 60 men, the Japanese loss heavy.

Tientsin is defended by 6,000 men and fourteen guns. The town is threatened by large Chinese forces.

A Japanese report despatched from Peking on the 2nd inst. states that the condition of the Ministers is again dangerous.

SHANGHAI, 8th August, 10.46 p.m.

Six more French priests have been murdered in south-east Chihli.

The French Consul and three others are remaining at Chungking. The situation there has been very precarious since the premature British evacuation. All the Church Missionary Society left Chungking yesterday.

The Taotai here is trying to stop the export of cattle from Shanghai to supply the troops in the North.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Wednesday afternoon, 8th inst., a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).

The Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Acting Colonial Secretary).

Hon. W. MEIGH GOODMAN, Q.C. (ATTORNEY-GENERAL).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works).

The Hon. BASIL TAYLOR (Acting Harbour Master).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. J. THURBURN.

Hon. WEI A. YUK.

Hon. R. M. GRAY.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK.

Mr. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

PAPERS.

The ACTING COLONIAL Secretary laid on the table the report of the Inspector of Schools for 1899, the report of the Assessment Committee for 1900-1901, and the report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer for 1899.

FINANCIAL.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table financial minutes No. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 14) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC WORKS laid on the table the report of the Public Works Committee (No. 3) and moved its adoption.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

NATURALISATION.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, a Bill entitled An Ordinance for the Naturalisation of Wei Lun Shek, alias Wei Chü alias Wei Shiu Wing, alias Wei Yan Ying, was read a first time.

The Standing Orders having been suspended, the Bill was read a second time, and after it had gone through in committee it was read a third time and passed.

THE KOWLOON GODOWNS TRAMWAYS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Kowloon Godowns Tramways Ordinance, 1897. The "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill are stated as follows:—"The object of this Ordinance is to enable the Company to use a different kind of rail from the old steel grooved rail which was intended to be used when Ordinance No. 18 of 1897 was passed. Rails of another type have since been found more durable. When this Ordinance is passed it will still be necessary for the Company to obtain the approval of the Director of Public Works before the rails proposed to be used can be laid down. So long as the Director of Public Works is satisfied with the material and type of rail it seems unnecessary to insist upon the use of the steel grooved one.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Bill was considered in committee clause by clause, and on the Council resuming it was read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting, the Acting Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were agreed to:—

A sum of \$500 in aid of the vote "Government House: Repairs to furniture and incidental expenses."

A sum of \$2,500 in aid of the vote "Arms and Ammunition for police." This expense is rendered necessary by the purchase of extra arms and ammunition in view of eventualities.

A sum of \$300, being increase authorised by the Secretary of State for the colonies to the salary of the Veterinary Surgeon. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon did not participate in the general increase, and the Secretary of State subsequently decided to place him on the same footing as the Assistant Surgeons in the Medical Department.

A sum of \$450 to cover the salary of the assistant Government Marine Surveyor for four and a half months of the current year.

A sum of \$1,035 for additional fittings to two police launches.

A sum of \$81 to defray the wages for for 4½ months of an oiler for the new steam tender.

This was all the business.

SUPREME COURT.

August 4th.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE) AND A JURY.

WONG POK SHAN V. KWONG SAU MAN AND ANOTHER.

In this case (adjourned from Thursday) the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of \$1,000, damages for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment.

Mr. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Looker for the defendants.

The jurors were Messrs. A. A. H. Botelho, J. J. L. Monteiro, and W. Nagel.

Mr. Looker said the jury had suggested that as this was a long case perhaps some pay could be made to them. He had no objection whatever, and he understood that his friend had no objection.

Mr. Slade—I think it is only reasonable that they should have some pay.

The Acting Puisne Judge—Where is your authority?

Mr. Looker—I take it that both of us can bind our clients. The only question is as to the amount. The pay for special jurors was \$100 a day, and this being a common jury, I suggest \$5 a day. I will bind my clients and my friend will bind his.

The Acting Puisne Judge was doubtful as to whether he could make the order, but promised to look the matter up, and if he had power to allow \$5 a day each he would do so.

The evidence being concluded, counsel delivered their final addresses to the jury.

Mr. Looker, for the defendants, said that in this case there were two things for the jury to decide: First of all there was the question of the plaintiff's engagement and secondly the question of this prosecution. The defendants had retained some of the plaintiff's belongings. Plaintiff asked that they should be delivered up to him. The defendants said they had a lien on them, whether or not they could support that lien depended in the first place on the terms of the plaintiff's engagement. The defendants said that the plaintiff was engaged on the expressed term that he should be liable to the defendants for goods supplied on credit to people who were unknown to the defendants. Mr. Looker pointed out the reasonableness of this provision, and argued that the defendants were entitled, in view of this provision, to keep his property as security for the balance of the price of goods so supplied. Turning to the question of malicious prosecution, the plaintiff was bound to prove certain things. In such cases from time immemorial there were certain questions which the jury were always called upon to determine, and on their answers to these questions depended the plaintiff's right to recover. One question was, Did the prosecutor take reasonable care to inform himself of the facts of this case. He submitted that there was no question on this point. The second question was, Did the prosecutor honestly believe in the case which he laid before the court? He submitted that there was not the slightest doubt that when the prosecutors went up to the Police Court they honestly believed that the plaintiff had been cheating. The third question was, Was the prosecution actuated by malice, and he submitted that in going to the Police Court the defendants were not actuated by malice.

Mr. Slade having addressed the court,

The Acting Puisne Judge summoned up.

The jury retired about two o'clock and after a few minutes' absence returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, with damages assessed at \$100 and costs.

His Lordship allowed the jury \$5 each.

AUGUST 8th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE), AND HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE).

THE YU HING LUNG (PLAINTIFFS) APPELLANTS AND CARMICHAEL AND BARLOW (DEFENDANTS) RESPONDENTS.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith on a question of fact and law and on the ground that the judgment was against the weight of evidence in a suit heard in the summary jurisdiction of the court between the Yu Hing Lung as the plaintiffs and Carmichael and Barlow as the defendants, wherein judgment was given in favour of the defendants on the 7th July.

Mr. E. H. Sharp (instructed by Messrs Mounsey and Brutton) appeared for the appellants and Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Messrs Wilkinson and Grist) for the respondents.

Mr. Sharp said that this was an appeal on a question of fact, the plaintiffs submitting that the judgment of the court below was against the weight of evidence. The plaintiffs' case briefly was that, so far as they knew, a contract was made between the defendants and a firm called the Kwong Hing Cheong for the construction of engines for a launch which the defendants were under contract to build. This contract was entered into before the end of last year. Early this year it was discovered by the defendants that the work contracted for could not be finished in time. They, therefore, found it necessary to get the remainder of the work otherwise arranged for. The plaintiffs' case was that the defendants came and put the matter before them, and the plaintiffs replied, "Yes, we will do the work, but not for the Kwong Hing Cheong; we will only do it for you. We know the Kwong Hing Cheong and we decline to give credit to them." To go further into detail, on

the 10th October, 1899, this original contract between the defendants and the Kwong Hing Cheong was entered into, but in January of the present year the defendants discovered that the work could not be completed in the stipulated time. On the 8th February Barlow, one of the partners in the defendant firm, went to the plaintiffs and laid the matter before them. At that interview some arrangement was come to. The plaintiffs said that at that interview Barlow gave the order, and that Barlow promised to pay, because, as was explained, he had money in hand under the original contract. The plaintiffs' case proceeded to say that they refused to do the work for and give credit to and at the order of Kwong Hing Cheong. The plaintiffs' manager, Wong Kan, said, "I said I would not do it for the Kwong Hing Cheong." The accountant, who was present at the interview, said, "We have done work for the Kwong Hing Cheong before. They still owe us money. I would not have consented to do the work for the Kwong Hing Cheong. I knew they were in difficulties." The Kwong Hing Cheong were to approve the work, and the accountant said the Kwong Hing Cheong certified that the work was correct and proper and they put on their chop. Pursuant to this arrangement the first two bills were made out in the defendants' name. Afterwards the bills were in the name of the Kwong Hing Cheong to enable the defendants to recover from them if possible under the arrangement already entered into. On the 5th March Barlow made a payment to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs' case was that the amount due upon the first month's work was \$198, and that the defendants frequently promised to pay the plaintiffs. On the 18th May the work was finished. Mr. Sharp proceeded to read the evidence as to the point that Barlow ordered the work to be done and promised to pay, because he had money in hand on the first contract, and that Barlow paid Wong Kan \$198 on the 5th March and frequently promised to pay the balance. Mr. Sharp contended that the true explanation of the whole trouble was to be found in Barlow's own evidence that the defendants lost upon the the contract. He said, "We lost \$1,600 or \$1,700 on our contract—\$1,200 or \$1,300 on the engines alone."

Mr. Slade subsequently addressed the court. The Chief Justice dismissed the appeal, but made no order as to costs.

The Acting Puisne Judge dismissed the appeal, but allowed costs.

Mr. Slade addressed the court as to costs and showed the difficulties of the case.

The Chief Justice altered his judgment as to costs, and accordingly the appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

By the courtesy of H.E. the Governor we are enabled to publish the following telegram of condolence from Hongkong to H.M. the Queen on the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Her Majesty's reply thereto.

TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, SENT 5TH AUGUST, 1900.

"On behalf of the people of Hongkong I beg that you will lay at the feet of Her Majesty the Queen the expression of our loyal and respectful condolence in Her Majesty's sad bereavement by the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

"BLAKE."

REPLY TO ABOVE, RECEIVED 7TH AUGUST, 1900.
Her Majesty the Queen begs me to express her sincere thanks from the people of Hongkong.

"CHAMBERLAIN."

The death is announced from Manila on the 27th ult. of Sr. Pedro Paterno's father, at the age of 76.

Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary for War, on the 9th ult. stated in answer to a question, that since 1895 English firms had supplied to China 71 guns of position; 123 field guns, 207 machine guns, and a proportionate quantity of ammunition. German firms, Mr. Wyndham said, had in 1899 supplied 160,000 Mauser rifles and 3,000,000 cartridges to China.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

The transport *Hinsang* returned to Hongkong from Taku and Weihaiwei on the 5th inst. The *Jelunga* arrived on the 6th inst. with the details which we have already published, and in addition some wireless telegraphy apparatus for use up North.

H. M. cruiser *Mohawk* came back from Hoihow on the 5th inst., and sailed again on Wednesday for Shanghai.

The *Nankin*, transport 30, arrived early on the 6th inst. from Bombay with Capt. E. B. C. Boddam (5th Goorkhas), Lieut. F. H. Goldthorpe (3rd Punjab Cavalry), Capt. W. B. Turnbull (54th Native Field Hospital), three British N. C. officers, and 1,144 men of No. 3 Coolie Corps and the 54th Field Hospital.

On the 7th inst. H.M.S. *Goliath* left for Shanghai at 8 a.m. The transport *Nankin* also left on the 7th bound for Weihaiwei.

H. M. 1st class gunboat *Lizard* arrived in the harbour on the 8th inst. from the Australian station, having left Auckland on the 30th July. Her chief figures are:—displacement 715 tons; i.h.p. 100; guns six 4 in., four maxims; speed 13 knots; complement 76.

On the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., three transports sailed for Shanghai—General Creagh, V.C., and staff proceeding on the *Itinda*, which returned to Hongkong from Taku on Wednesday, and the *Canning* conveying the 1st Goorkhas, the *Duke of Portland* the 30th Bombay Infantry. The transports also take the Field Hospital, transport mules, and the public and private followers.

The return of Capt. H. O. S. adogan, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who arrived by the P. and O. steamer *Chusan*, was necessitated by the invaliding home of Major F. Morris.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE FOR PEKING.

The composition of the Naval Brigade which accompanies the Peking Relief Force is a battalion of 300 Royal Marines under Major E. V. Luke, R. M. Six guns on Capt. Percy Scott's mountings will be taken with the force.

WEIHAIWEI.

A correspondent writes on the 5th inst. that the Hospital is very full and that more accommodation is being prepared. The following have died of their wounds in hospital:—Ed. Turner, petty officer of H. M. S. *Centurio*; T. Wright, A. B., and A. Thompson, stoker, of the same ship. Sergeant Roper, of H. M. S. *Terrible*, who was shot through the brain, the bullet passing clean through his head, is doing well.

THE ATTACKS ON MISSIONS IN HUNAN.

THRILLING EXPERIENCES—CARRIED 300 LI IN A COFFIN.

There are at present staying with the Pro-Vicar Apostolic de Maria in Hongkong two Roman Catholic Missionaries from the Hunan province who in escaping from the infuriated mobs which attacked and destroyed their stations have had experiences which they are not likely to forget as long as they live.

One of them—the Rev. Father Jeremiah—arrived in the German Mail steamer yesterday. His station was at Pa Shan. His life was saved by an old Chinese woman, who, though a heathen, was moved to pity by his distressed condition and hid him for six days in a rice box. At the end of the six days the disturbance had subsided somewhat and he managed to get away to Hankow.

The other is the Rev. Father Stephanus Sette, who had charge of the station Hing Shui. His station was attacked on the 4th of July, and he owes his escape to the reverence of the Chinese for the remains of the dead. He was dumped in a box somewhat resembling a coffin and in this way was carried by native Christians a distance of over 300 li to Lien Chau, the journey taking about seven days. Of course the party were frequently stopped on the way, but when informed that the box contained human remains which were being carried to their native country for burial all enquiries were satisfied.

On reaching Lien Chau one of the native Christians hunted up a boatman, who agreed to take him and two friends to Canton for \$10.

When he found out, however, that one of the party was a European he said he should want much more pay, and ultimately \$50 was agreed upon. During the trip down the river the boatman, thinking this a good chance to make money, threatened to have Father Sette thrown overboard unless 300 ounces of silver was forthcoming. The party had nothing like this amount with them, but putting on a bold front they informed the man that he could have double that amount if he took them safely to Canton, where, they said, the missionary had a rich brother residing. He accordingly landed them safely in Canton and accompanied them to the head of the Roman Catholic Mission there, and subsequently to the French Consul, who gave him a fair recompense for his trouble.

TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Tientsin, 24th July.

BOXERS STILL ABOUT.

The Boxers are still demonstrating against us, and in the old quarter, the Railway Station, they actually had the temerity to make a small attack yesterday. I must confess myself sceptical at this way of stating items of news; I can only regard it as an attempt at incendiarism at best; the torch and oil-can have been the Boxers' most efficient weapons so far.

NEWS FROM PEKING

News yesterday came in from Sir Claude and Major Conger, date 14th July. The Peking folk were still holding out and were eating their ponies. There are several other interesting items, but it is inexpedient to state them at present lest we inform the enemy as well as our friends. A report from Chinese quarters this morning says the foreigners are now in the Imperial Palace and are being defended by the troops, but it finds no believers in its present form.

GUN-FIRING PARTICULARS.

The following figures about the 12-pounders and the 4in. quick-firer in the Meadows Road battery will interest many people. They concern the firing on 13th June between 5 a.m. and 11 a.m., while the allied attack was being made on the Tientsin walled city, the first occasion, by-the-by, on which our fire completely dominated that of the Chinese. I do not give the figures for the six-pounder Hotchkisses which were pummeling away as vigorously as their bigger neighbours.

The four-inch fired 270 rounds, half of which, roughly speaking, were lyddite; one twelve-pounder was not in good form, and only got off 100 odd rounds, but the other two got through the amazing numbers of 350 and 385, making grand practice at that. When I add that the greatest number of rounds fired by the same weapons and the same crews in South Africa during a whole day was 260, your readers will have some adequate idea of the severity of the job in hand in North China. Our *Terrible* lads were bringing their art to a nicety when the order came to "Cease fire" as the Japanese were entering the city. They were dropping their shells with beautiful precision on to the South wall, traversing its length from East to West; they had just got as far as the big Ku Lu or Drum tower over the great South gate, when they were stopped. The tower is now a shapeless, top-heavy ruin, but is still standing; another dose of lyddite would have finished it. Many of the Chinese dead soldiers presented the livid yellow appearance caused by the picric acid. Not the least ghastly sight on the streets was a little family of four, both parents dead from shell and the little children badly torn with shell fragments; on these awful wounds the flies had battered in thousands. The children were still living and apparently quite callous to their misery.

THE QUESTION OF LOOT.

The collection of illegally held loot is still going on, but with indifferent success relative to the whole bulk. On Friday, 20th July, the few British naval officers left in Tientsin had to sign a circular that they had none, or would give up what they had. I do not know if this was enforced on those who had previously rejoined their ships. Unless the other allies have imposed a similar test on their folk, such a measure was a hardship, for it was too obvious

to everybody present that looting at certain places in the city was all but universal. It was a case of either taking the sycee or leaving it to the city *canaille* or to the fire, circumstances which deprive looting of much of its heinousness. Orders on the subject of spoil should ever be prospective, then people willingly observe them, knowing that all will share according to fixed rules. When they are retrospective the more honourable suffer at the hands of their less scrupulous comrades, and it has been so in this case.

THE DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI.

The *N.-C. Daily News* of the 31st ult. says:— "The Consular Body having unanimously decided to invite the Senior Naval Officers in port to undertake the direction of the defence of the Settlements, they appointed the Consuls-General for France and the United States to wait upon Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, R.N., K.C.B., the Senior Naval Officer in port, and invite him to take the matter in hand. This Admiral Seymour has consented to do, and will as soon as possible call a meeting of the Senior Naval Officers of the various Powers represented in the harbour, as well as the Russian military representative, to discuss the necessary arrangements. In this the precedent is being followed that was set at the time of the late Franco-Chinese war, when Captain (now Admiral) Accini of the Italian navy, being the Senior Naval Officer, had charge of the defences of the whole of Shanghai. Good as our volunteers are, and great as is the confidence that we have in them, it is obviously desirable that they should be under professional direction when it can be obtained, and it is to men-of-war that every port in China turns at once when danger threatens."

It should be noted that the alarming reports, emanating from Shanghai, with regard to the state of the Yangtze, have been officially contradicted in Shanghai.

The *N.-C. Daily News* publishes a letter from Senior Consul Valdez stating that the Consular Body has received a communication from the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung stating a telegram in that paper's issue of the 25th inst., headed "Bad News from the Yangtze," is without foundation, and that the Viceroy desires this contradiction to be published.

THE U.S. CYPHER MESSAGE FROM PEKING.

Mr. J. Goodnow, U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai, made public on the 4th inst. the terms of a cypher message which had been received by Mr. J. W. Ragsdale, the American Consul at Tientsin, from Mr. E. H. Conger, the U.S. Minister at Peking, dated there the 21st ult. The despatch is as follows:—

"Have been besieged in the British Legation for five weeks under terrible and continuous fire from the Chinese troops. Since the 16th by agreement there has been no firing. Fifty marines of all nationalities have been killed and more wounded. We have provisions for several weeks but hope relief will come soon. Glad to hear of victory Tientsin, but regret terrible cost. Hope you are all well and safe."

This communication was accompanied by a message, the original of which has been forwarded to Shanghai and is in Mr. Goodnow's possession, from Mr. H. G. Squires, the First Secretary of Legation, to his children in Paris, reading "All well 21st."

NEWS FROM WENCHOW.

The steamer *Poochi* arrived at Shanghai from Wenchow on the 4th inst. and reported that all is quiet. The new Prefect and Chantai seem to have gone the right way about doing things, for not only have the native soldiery been guarding the foreign houses and property during the absence of the foreigners and done their duty well, but it is said that "not as much as a bit of paper" has been touched, and that the officials in office are doing their utmost to restore quiet and order in their districts. The two headmen of the rowdies who were captured some time ago are still alive in the Military Yamen. What their utmost fate is to be is as yet not decided upon by the authorities. Native guard boats are still stationed around Conquest Island. The city walls and forts are garrisoned by the new Chantai soldiers. The four Missionaries who went down by the *Poochi* have returned with her. The *Chuentiao* is to

remain at Wenchow as guardship. The Customs staff have taken up their old quarters. The deposed Chinese officials have left in native craft for places unknown.

THE RUSSIANS AT NEWCHWANG.

A despatch of the *Shanghai Mercury's* Chefoo correspondent, dated 3rd August, says:—

On the 25th ult. the Russians came from the Newchaton railway station to Newchwang, and there attacked suddenly, and without cause, a Chinese camp outside of the south gate of the city. After fighting for two hours the Russians returned to Newchaton. The casualties were few on both sides. The Consular representatives at Newchwang, including the Russian Consul, protested strongly to the Russian commander against his unjustifiable action, which was entirely guided by the military authorities, and they have received verbal assurances that this sort of thing will not be repeated.

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

ROYAL ENGINEERS FOR HONGKONG.

A draft of Royal Engineers was selected at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, for Hongkong. It consists of three sergeants and 32 sappers, under the command of Second Lieutenant Cargill. Another draft, to comprise nine sergeants and corporals and 37 sappers, was prepared for service at Weihaiwei. Both parties were to embark about the middle of last month in the P. and O. steamer *Victoria*.

JAPANESE COOLIES FOR CHINA.

The 500 coolies and 50 horses ordered by the British military authorities from the Nishi Yei Association of Kobe have been already sent to Taku by the *Moji-maru*, and are at present employed in North China. Japanese papers learn that the Japanese Association has been favoured by the British authorities with another order for the supply of 1,000 vehicles and 100 tents. The order is being executed in Kobe, and the goods will be forwarded to Taku as soon as they are ready.

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

The following Simla telegrams give details about the Indian troops for China:—

Simla, 24th July.

The report that four of the infantry battalions now on their way to China are to be detained at Hongkong is now confirmed here officially.

Simla, 25th July.

The 34th Pioneers have been ordered to China to take the place in the Second Brigade of the 14th Sikhs detained on account of cholera. The 14th Sikhs will go when clear of cholera. The sailing dates of vessels containing the Cavalry Brigade for China are advanced, the *Nizam* to 28th July, the *Nurani* and *Rewa* to 2nd August, the *Fultala* and *Sunda* to the 4th, the *Upada* and *Ula* to the 5th, the *Fazilka* and *Lavada* to the 9th and the *Ujina* to the 11th.

The replacement in their regiments by fresh appointments to the Staff Corps of officers withdrawn for service in China is sanctioned.

THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "MAINE."

A telegram, dated Simla, 23rd July, says:— The hospital-ship *Maine*, with its complement of American nurses, sailed on the 11th instant for China, from South Africa. She will be supplied with a quantity of equipment either at Bombay or Hongkong.

The Government of India on the 20th ult. issued a most important resolution on the plague, in which they frankly admit that it is impossible to stamp out the disease in India, though they think much can be done to reduce it. They lay down that only such measures are to be taken as can be enforced without hurting the prejudices of the people. They absolutely forbid the employment of informers, compulsory examination of corpses, the shutting up of people in infected houses and the preventing of their escaping from infected areas. The Government of India also lay down that house to house visitation, compulsory notification of sickness and the grant of rewards for information as to the existence of sickness should rarely, if ever, be resorted to. They attach, however, great importance to the preventing of the conveyance of infection from India to Europe, and think that this will continue to be effected by he means already in force at the ports of embarkation.

THE "CHEONG YUEN" PIRACY CASE.

THE DEFENDANTS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Magistracy on the 3rd inst., before Mr. Hazeland, the crew (9) of the steam launch *Cheong Yuen* were charged with feloniously receiving one bag of cash, 20 rolls of brown cloth, 19 rolls of black cloth, one pair of trousers, and one pair of leggings. They were further charged with being in unlawful possession of other property, well knowing the same to have been stolen.

Mr. Heys represented one of the defendants and Mr. Reece the remainder.

Acting Captain Superintendent Badeley said, that on the night of the 17th July, at about half-past eight, the *Cheong Yuen*, which was a ferry launch running every half-hour regularly between Hongkong and Yaumati, was held up by some pirates or robbers, who took passage as ordinary passengers. They forced the crew down below, took charge of the launch, and steamed out of the waters of the colony up the Canton River. The same night or early the next morning they seized a fishing junk. They put all the passengers except three aboard this fishing junk, these three hiding themselves away on the *Cheong Yuen*. Then they steamed away, and during the course of the next day and night pirated several other junks in the Canton River, one in particular in connection with which he should call evidence. On the 19th ult. the pirates left the launch and told the Captain and crew to get to Hongkong, which they did, with a considerable quantity of stuff on board, presumably the crew's share of the booty. The crew had no chance to get rid of the stuff before they were hailed by the police launch. A *lukong* was put on board, and the launch was taken to Tsim Tsat Tsin. Here the launch was searched, with the result that those proceedings were instituted.

Sergeant Ashmore said that on the morning of the 19th ult. he was out in the police launch when he met the steam launch *Cheong Yuen*. He hailed her to stop and she stopped. The coxswain came on board the police launch and made a report that the launch had been pirated. Witness placed a policeman on the *Cheong Yuen* and directed her to be taken to Tsim Tsat Tsin. The deck of the *Cheong Yuen* was all clean.

Replying to Mr. Reece, witness said he met the launch between Capsuimoon and Cheung Hu point, outside the limits of the harbour. It was 8.30 a.m.

By Mr. Hays—He hailed the launch because he knew it was the *Cheong Yuen*.

Sergeant Gourlay said he was at the Tsim Tsat Tsin Police Station on the 19th July. He had a report that the *Cheong Yuen* had come back by the first defendant, who said that the launch had been pirated on the 17th at about 8.30 p.m. while on a voyage between Hongkong and Yaumati. He also said that one of the men produced a revolver and ordered him into the fore-cabin along with the passengers and crew, except the engineer and the stoker. About an hour afterwards two of the pirates came down and searched most of their persons, but not all. Then a few of them were brought and placed in the after cabin. The first defendant then said, "On the morning of the 19th, at one o'clock, the pirates left and I came up on deck along with the crew. I found the pirates had gone. I found my launch near Fu Mun. I then steamed back to Hongkong and came to Tsim Tsat Tsin Wharf." He also said, "I think they pirated about five junks." The man did not mention anything about there being stolen property on the launch. He said \$3.40 had been stolen from the money-collector. He pointed out the second defendant as the money-collector. The second defendant then said he had lost the money. Witness then went down to the launch with the nine defendants and searched. He found in the forecabin two boxes of Florida water, containing 24 bottles, and two compasses. He found these on the seat of the cabin. In the coxswain's locker, which was opened with a key, he found in the bottom compartment amongst the ballast one bag of cash. There was only one way to get to the cash, and that was through the bottom compartment. When he first saw the bag he asked what it was, and got

the reply "I don't know." He asked the coxswain to bring it, but he could not do so, as it was so heavy. Witness fetched it out himself. The defendant then said, "I do not know anything about it." Witness then took the second defendant into the cabin; and the man opened his locker with a key. Witness found in his locker four locks in a box, which also contained nine packages of brass buttons. He also found in the locker one pair of slippers and one pair of shoes. He also found in the box over \$4 in money. The second defendant claimed the shoes. He went to the lamp room, and found stowed away in bilges a water pipe. On the other side in the lamp room in a locker he found \$36-\$3 in silver dollars and the rest in 10 and 20 cent pieces. The first defendant was there, but he said he knew nothing about it. He left the lamp room through the fore-cabin to the deck. He then went forward to the locker hatch and found four bundles of brown cloth. In the same place he found 18 rolls of black cloth, one piece of fancy cloth, one pair of leggings, five pairs of trousers, and two jackets. These things were hidden behind the side screen. None of the defendants said anything about these things. In the tool box in the engine room he found two jackets, one pair of trousers, one pair of shoes, one bundle of cash, one small silver bangle, one roll of silver money in 20 cent pieces, worth \$40, four locks with keys, and five brass articles. The engineer—the fourth defendant—claimed the lock but denied knowledge of the other things. He then went to the after cabin and found one pair of women's shoes, one pair of men's shoes, and one pair of girl's shoes, one girl's jacket, and one pair of girl's trousers. All these things were found in the seventh defendant's bunk under the bed-mat. He also found in the eighth defendant's box one long blue coat and one piece of checked cloth. The eighth defendant said nothing about them. He also found in the after cabin one box containing one piece of black cloth, one piece of white cloth, and some blue cloth in one bundle, one piece of checked cloth, one piece of white flannel, one cotton sheet, two pairs of trousers, one jacket, two combs, one purse containing pawn tickets. No one claimed the box or its contents. He then went to the after-well or ballast tank. He found two pairs of women's trousers and two jackets tied up in a wrapper. He then took the first, fourth, fifth and sixth defendants to the station. After searching them he sent the second, third, seventh, eighth, and ninth defendants to the station. He took the fourth, fifth, and sixth. At the station he searched the ninth defendant's bundle. It contained six pairs of trousers, six jackets, two pairs of leggings, and one pair of new shoes. The man said they did not belong to him, but that the steam-launch people told him to pick them up, as they were going to throw them overboard. Witness then went down to the launch again and found underneath the first defendant's bunk among the ballast a Chinese silk bed curtain, one jacket, three pairs of trousers, and one pair of leggings tied in a white wrapper.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINESE TREATY PORTS.

The *Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger* of the 23rd June gives the following statistics showing the number of foreigners of different nationalities resident in the Chinese Treaty ports:—

	In 1898.	In 1899.	Increase in 1899.
English	5,148	5,562	414
Japanese	1,698	2,440	742
Americans	2,056	2,335	279
Russians	165	1,621	1,456
Portuguese	1,082	1,423	341
French	920	1,183	263
German	1,043	1,134	91
Spanish	395	448	53
Scandinavians	200	244	44
Belgians	169	234	65
Danes	162	178	16
Italians	141	124	17
Dutch	87	106	19
Other	155	161	6
Total	13,421	17,193	3,772

Whilst the figures given above show to what extent the European population in China is increasing, it must be borne in mind that they relate only to the Treaty ports, and that Port Arthur, Hongkong, Tsingtau, &c., are necessarily omitted.

The following table shows the number of foreign firms established at the Treaty ports, distinguishing nationalities:—

	In 1898.	In 1899.	Increase.
English	398	401	3
Japanese	114	195	81
German	107	115	8
French	37	76	39
American	43	70	27
Russian	16	19	3
Portuguese	20	10	10
Belgian	9	9	—
Italian	9	9	—
Dutch	8	9	1
Spanish	4	9	5
Austrian	5	5	—
Danish	3	4	1
Scandinavian	—	2	2
Total	773	933	160

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer (Dr. J. M. Atkinson) is published in the Gazette. We make the following extracts:—

POLICE.

The admissions to the Hospital were 204 in excess of those of the previous year, the numbers being 692 as compared with 488 in 1898, the average strength of the Force being 716 as compared with 630 in 1898. This large increase was to a great extent caused by admissions from the New Territory.

Malarial fevers have contributed the greatest number of cases; undoubtedly much of the fever has been occasioned by the temporary nature of the buildings in which the Police have of necessity been housed; when permanent brick buildings have taken the place of the temporary buildings, mostly matchsheds, I anticipate a considerable diminution in the number of cases of malarial fever.

There were sixteen deaths amongst the members of the Force during the year, three less than in 1898; four of these occurred in the Hospital, viz., three Europeans and one Indian, the latter was a Police recruit and died of phthisis; of the Europeans one died from acute peritonitis, one from delirium tremens and the third from hyperpyrexia occurring in the course of fever.

TROOPS.

The number of admissions to the Hospital was 818 in excess of that in 1898, whilst the average strength of the garrison was only increased by 125.

The rate of mortality was increased in both the European and Indian Troops, that in the latter being more than double the rate in 1898; the number of deaths was 29 as compared with 21 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The number of admissions is the greatest yet recorded in the history of the Hospital. The increasing demand for hospital accommodation is likely to continue, as I have already pointed out the addition to the Colony of the New Territory has already contributed a large increase in the numbers of sick Police, there have also been many serious surgical cases admitted and several Chinese from the New Territory have availed themselves of the benefits to be derived from an institution of this sort. I would here reiterate what I stated in my last report that it will be necessary for the Government to seriously consider the question of either considerably enlarging the present hospital or better still of erecting an entirely new hospital supplying increased accommodation and arranged more in accordance with the best modern practice. During the year a scheme for training European female nurses has been inaugurated; three probationers—one from Shanghai, one from Macao and another from Manila—have been appointed and there are already several names of applicants for vacancies on the Matron's list.

The rate of mortality, 4.16 per cent., is by far the smallest recorded for the past six years.

The largest number of admissions occurred during the months of August and September, a similar fact has been recorded in the case of the sick Police, so we may conclude that in 1899

these two months were the most unhealthy during the year.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS, KENNEDY TOWN HOSPITAL.

There were 263 admissions during the year:—Small-pox, 37 cases, 7 death; Plague, 226 cases, 185 deaths. In addition eleven were under observation and two in attendance. The mortality of plague cases was somewhat higher than usual—81 per cent.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

1,669 bodies were received during the year—an increase of 355 as compared with 1898; particulars as to nationality and cause of death are given in the report of the Medical Officer in charge.

VICTORIA GAOL.

The total admission to the Gaol was 4,789, or 793 less than in 1898; the daily average 434 or 77 less than in the previous year.

The total number of admissions to Hospital was 503 as compared with 298 in 1898. Remittent fever caused 63 of them as against 24 in the previous year; dysentery and diarrhoea contributed more cases and 81 were admitted suffering from debility as against 14 in 1898. There were five deaths from natural causes, one prisoner committed suicide by hanging himself and two were executed.

The New Warders' Quarters is in course of erection; when this building is finished the New Hospital will be available; it is at present occupied by the Warders.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

There were 2,542 patients treated in this hospital during the year, a decrease of 456 as compared with 1898. Of this number 419 were transferred to other institutions, viz.:—Government Civil Hospital, 19; Lunatic Asylums, 2; Kennedytown Hospital, 135; Tung Wah Branch Plague Hospital, 262; Italian Convent, 1. Total 419.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The estimated population of the Colony for 1899 was 259,310.

There were 1,132 births and 6,181 deaths, of the latter 1,434 were from plague.

The birth rate was 4.3 per 1,000 as against 4.7 per 1,000 in 1898.

The death rate was 23.8 per 1,000 as compared with 22.30 per 1,000 in 1898; excluding the deaths from plague the death rate would have been 18.3 per 1,000.

The following figures gives the birth rate in the different nationalities for the past two years:—

	1898.	1899.
Whites, 16.2 per 1,000	12.5 per 1,000	
Coloured, 33.6 "	28.3 "	
Chinese, 22.54 "	24.4 "	

The increase amongst the Chinese was due to the greater number of cases of plague.

Plague was again prevalent in an epidemic form; this is the first time that the Colony has been attacked by the disease in an epidemic form in two successive years.

Undoubtedly many cases must have been introduced, as the disease was prevalent all round us, only in March knowledge of its presence at Pakhoi was obtained.

The disease was also prevalent in Canton and its districts, Wuchow being affected early in the year.

It was also epidemic in Amoy and at Formosa.

From August 1898 to February 1899 inclusive only nine cases were notified, the marked recurrence of cases, however, in houses previously infected shows that the bacilli are but dormant and in the ill ventilated, badly lighted and overcrowded Chinese dwellings which exist in this Colony only require certain atmospheric conditions to favour their growth and spread.

Early in April No. IX. Health District was declared infected, the disease became much more prevalent in May and in June, the remaining Health Districts were declared infected.

The disease did not reach its maximum until June, quite a month later than was the case in the previous year.

Fortunately very few Europeans were attacked this year.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. Pelvat, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nagpur. He died on the 23rd ult. of cholera at Nagpur.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 4th August.

THE ACTING VICEROY'S OFFICIAL CALLS.

On the 31st July H. E. the Acting Viceroy Tak Sow, together with several officials, called for the first time as Acting Viceroy upon the Consuls for France, the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Portugal in Shameen, and the next day he paid a visit also to the commander of one of the gunboats. The principal topics of conversation were the events of the present crisis. He reiterated the assurance of protection for foreign residents of Shameen and missionaries, and declared the safety of foreign Ministers at Peking.

THE STATE OF CANTON.

I happened to meet a respectable Chinese official of good standing, whose knowledge and experience of Chinese and foreign affairs has been held in high estimation, and whose information about the affairs of Canton is always reliable. Being an old acquaintance of mine, I have not the least doubt of his word. In giving me his views about the position of Canton he says that, so far as he knows, there is not the least likelihood of an attack upon the Shameen; for there are several gunboats here which command the respect of the Chinese, and the soldiers are kept under strict control; there is no fear either of the local banditti, because they have not sufficient arms, ammunition, or provisions; and there is no probability of the people of Canton rising against foreigners, because they have a large commercial business at stake. The Cantonese never sympathise with the Northerners, nor the latter with them; they instinctively hate each other. There might be a sort of riot here on a small scale if the foreign authorities attempted to drive the small boats away from the canal where they moor; for every hong or shop in the Canal Road has two or three such boats under contract by month or by year to take cargoes off. Other boats that lie alongside with no apparent business pick up a living by taking passengers across the river. The latter usually have some bad characters forming a society to protect them. Each of these boats pays them 30 or 40 cents a month as squeeze. They can hardly have any access to the mandarins for protection, so that in case of any trouble these rascals must fight for them. The trouble in the North has already affected a good deal the business of Canton, and another row (even a small one) would certainly make it worse, and again throw the residents of Shameen into panic. *Quiescent non movere* is the best policy. As everything remains quiet now, it would be the height of folly to disturb it; for a little spark may kindle a large fire. It would not be difficult to quell a small riot and kill a dozen or two poor and perhaps innocent beggars; but it would look very awkward and end very unsatisfactorily.

PRECAUTIONS.

Recently the Consul for France issued a circular, and has offered the residents within the French concession every possible help. In case of an attack the signal of alarm will be given either by the church bell, or by firing rockets, guns, or any other means available in the circumstances, and then all will have to leave their homes and go to the Bund at the French steps, where there will be boats ready to receive and convey them to the French gunboat. Some of the residents have even called at the Consulate and personally tendered their thanks to the Consul as a recognition and appreciation of his kind intention.

THE CANTONESE IN THE NORTH.

Many Cantonese in the North have been killed by the Boxers, and over 3,000 of them under the protection of the British Consul there are awaiting relief. The Tung Wa hospital of Hongkong has sent letters to the Kwong Chai and Shung Ching hospitals here, asking them to raise funds for the relief of their poor countrymen. The latter have called a meeting of the 72 guilds for that purpose, and it was decided to raise a sum of about \$20,000, to pay for the charter of steamers, and other expenses to bring these poor creatures back to Canton. His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong has had placed at his disposal by Cantonese merchants

\$5,000, the Tung Wa Hospital subscribed \$5,000, and the Kwong Chai and Shung Ching hospitals each \$2,000.

THE BLACK FLAG CHIEF'S ATTITUDE.

Imperial edicts having been sent to nearly all the Viceroys of the Provinces requiring them to send troops to Peking, the late Viceroy Tan of Canton recommended the Imperial Government to summon the Black Flag Chief, Liu Yungfu, with his army to the North to suppress the Boxers or perhaps to resist the foreign troops. The Acting Viceroy asked Liu if he would go, and he replied that if the Government want him to go, he will take 10,000 troops with him to the North, but that he will require several hundred thousand dollars for expenses, without which he will not go, as he was fooled once in Formosa, at the time of the Chino-Japanese war, and does not wish for a repetition of this. He was left there without any ammunition or provisions, was almost destitute, and had to run away in the disguise of an old woman. As the Government is unable to supply this money, it has been decided to send up 3,000 troops under a cheaper general overland, with intent to "suppress the Boxers."

A CROP OF RUMOURS.

One account of the disturbance in the North the Cantonese are circulating all sorts of rumours; some say that the large importation of arms into Canton means war, others say that the arms have been smuggled in for the use of the local banditti, others that there are a large number of soldiers and bad characters in Yü Chü sha, north of Canton, awaiting orders to rise, others again that the foreign gunboats lying opposite Shameen are awaiting orders to bombard the city; one person of the rich class says that as some of the natives bank in Ta Tung Street are collecting their outstanding accounts, and mean to close up, it is time that they should run away too to Hongkong or Macao for refuge. Nevertheless, Canton and its surrounding districts, towns, and villages are all quiet.

A BANK FAILURE.

One of the native banks, "Po (heung)" Ta Tung Street, failed to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars, which affected other banks and shops a good deal. The manager of the Kai Wing bank petitioned the Nam Hoi Magistrate, and had the insolvent bank closed and sealed to go through the form of bankruptcy by paying a certain percentage to its creditors and a large squeeze to a mandarin.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 7th August.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHAPEL NEAR HO-PHO.

With regard to the reported destruction of the English Presbyterian chapel at Ng-yun-thung, it appears that there was a mistake. The chapel really destroyed was at a small place near the market town of Ho-pho in the Kiet-yong district. The walls were undermined at night by enemies, but fell while they were working and injured some of them. The work of destruction was completed, however, the next day by direction of the village elders.

DISTURBANCE IN A CHAPEL NEAR SWATOW.

On the 29th ult. one of the American Baptist missionaries visited the chapel at Tat-thou-po, a large town perhaps ten miles south of Swatow. There was no disturbance in the chapel nor afterwards during the preaching in the streets, and it was not until the next day that the missionary learned that one of the native Christians had been severely beaten. It appears that some rude fellows entered the chapel not long after the missionary left and behaved so insolently that one of the native Christians expostulated, whereon he was well beaten for his pains and forced to knock his head on the ground before them.

LOOTING OF A. B. PREMISES AT UNG-KUNG.

About ten days ago a number of roughs went to the place at Ung-kung (Wang-kang) owned by the American Baptist Mission and occupied by Rev. A. F. Groesbeck and family. They seemed bent on mischief, but finally went away after throwing some stones. The leaders were recognized and information given promptly to the authorities. A little later Mr. Groesbeck came up from Swatow and called at each of the three yamens in the city. He was well received

and every assurance given that the property would be protected. He returned to Swatow on the 2nd inst. About 9 p.m. on the 5th inst. a mob of 200 men attacked the Roman Catholic place at Ungkung but were driven off by a display of fire arms. At the same time some women were sent by the priest to the military yamen for help. The underlings at that yamen would not so much as let them in, so they had to go back. In the meantime the mob started for the American Baptist place. They looted it thoroughly, leaving not so much as a chopstick behind and talked of burning the place; but the neighbours objected for fear the fire might spread, so they contented themselves with making a bonfire of Mr. Groesbeck's library. Before the books had begun to burn much they were interrupted by the arrival of the military mandarin—a Hunanese—with forty or fifty soldiers. He scattered the crowd, now grown to 500, it is said, but apparently made no arrests. A messenger came from the English Presbyterian chapel saying that the rioters were there, so off the soldiers went, only to find that it had been completely gutted by the rioters; but the outside building was not damaged. It appears that a teacher ran from the A. B. place to the military yamen as soon as the rioters came, but the runners would not let him in nor inform the magistrate. By a desperate effort he managed to get by them and broke through into the presence of the official himself, who at once summoned his soldiers and went to the rescue. Word reached Swatow late yesterday afternoon, the 6th inst.

THE RIOTERS AND THE AUTHORITIES.

The leader of the riot was the one formally accused as the leader in the previous attempt. He evidently waited long enough to see that the authorities did not intend to move in the matter and then got up the second mob. The authorities had ample time to act and cannot escape the full responsibility for what they took no measures to prevent. Unless they act now promptly and wisely the spirit of lawlessness will spread, and not only the chapels but the homes of the native Christians will be plundered. It is some comfort to state that no one was injured and that plunder seemed the only object of the rioters. They seemed to expect to find hoards of treasure and attacked in order every box and chest, choosing the heaviest first. Ung-kung is a populous and important city on the coast very near the Fuh-kien border. Launches run daily between there and Swatow. The mission house was not merely looted, the floor was torn up and the roof-tiles smashed. What the mob could not or did not wish to carry away they broke up or rendered useless.

Swatow, 7th August.

THE DESTRUCTION AT UNG-KUNG.

Yesterday news came from Ung-Kung by which it appears that the work of destruction begun on Sunday night was completed on Monday. The rafters and beams of the mission residence were taken out and the door and window frames and walls were torn down, and even the trees in the compound destroyed.

THE AUTHORITIES SUPINE.

It is not known that the local authorities made any arrests or in any way interfered with the demolition of the buildings. If this outbreak of lawlessness goes unpunished for even a few days the mission establishments at Chou-chou-fu, Kieh-yang, Wukingfu, and other places in the interior may meet a similar fate.

The *Foochow Daily Echo* of the 28th ult. contains the following items:—Foochow continues quiet and from all we hear the authorities are taking more than ordinary precautions that it shall remain so. Some of the American Missionaries have left with their families. As there is no apparent reason, present or prospective, why they should leave, we can only presume that at a meeting they held it was decided to spend this year's summer vacation at some other place than Kuliang by way of a change. Many have, however, decided not to leave. Amongst the damage done by the late flood at Pagoda, the Customs House jetty gave away. The new oil tank on the same side of the river sank on the side so deeply that it will have to be replaced. The members of the Mamoi Community have opened a subscription list for the benefit of the sufferers from the present troubles.

MANILA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 30th July.

A FIESTA THAT FAILED—PATERNO ACCUSED OF DOUBLE DEALING.

The grand celebration, in honour of the amnesty granted to the Filipinos, has vanished into thin air, an absolute, pitiful failure. Don Pedro Paterno, the promoter of the scheme, is either swamped in disgrace, or riding serenely at the head of his party; at the present moment it is impossible to say which. Most elaborate preparations were made for a fiesta that was calculated to turn Manila upside down, and make it ring to music and fun, as in the gala days of Spain. Lengthy programmes announced two days of rejoicing, beginning on Saturday with promenading bands of Americans and Filipinos, then horse races and bicycle races in the principal streets and rowing contests on the Pasig River. The main thoroughfares were spanned by numerous arches covered with green and bearing patriotic inscriptions. Trouble began to manifest itself when some excitable spirits managed to set pictures of McKinley and Aguinaldo in a single frame on the top of an arch. At another place a Filipino flag was tied upon a bamboo decoration, but the authorities very quickly took these down, though they were unable to catch the offenders.

A grand popular banquet was announced for Saturday night in the Zorilla Theatre, to which the military Governor, the Provost General, the American Civil Commission and the Consular body were invited. The military Governor offered to send a representative and the civil commission promised attendance. The plan of the banquet had been carefully arranged and Paterno outlined all the details, to which the provost marshal set his approval. Notices were given by the committee that all who desired to speak must submit the substance of their discourses to Paterno. At the last hour the Civil Commission learned that the prepared speeches were inflammatory and excitable, so that if they were delivered, the banquet would practically be turned in an insurgent demonstration. Apparently, in spite of all warnings and assurances of good faith Paterno was

PLAYING A TWO-FACED GAME

in a most shameless, dishonest manner. The authorities state that not only did he deceive the Americans but also the peacefully inclined natives who lent their support to the celebration. As the Commissioners were invited guests and not expected to speak, their presence under the altered circumstances was impossible, as they could not passively listen to the prepared speeches without replying and denouncing the speakers. In view of this Judge Taft hastily penned Pedro Paterno a note at half-past six, withdrawing his acceptances and giving his reasons. The banquet was to begin at half-past seven, and without the presence of the American representatives it would be impossible to continue, so Paterno raced over to the Governor General's palace to try and patch up matters. He found McArthur, who had returned from a trip to San Fernando where a conference had been arranged with General Alejandrino in regard to the surrender under the amnesty of the forces of central Luzon (which, by the way, is officially suppressed), but he received scant consolation or encouragement; then he set off to find Judge Taft. It was a rainy night and the judge lives in Malate, about a mile and a half from the Governor's palace. In the meantime the guests had arrived and the theatre gradually filled up. Numerous Filipinos with their wives and children, some of them among the best families, occupied the boxes and stared down on the empty dinner seats. Time wore on to half-past eight and then nine, and still no American representatives. People began to make insinuating remarks to the effect that McArthur had played false to the Filipinos—that the Commission had broken its word—that the provost marshal was a clever liar, etc., but their patience was remarkable. To those who did not know the inside of the situation, it was very apparent that the Americans had turned false. At nine o'clock several prominent citizens got up and left the building. Fortunately an excellent orchestra had been provided and people were content to sit and listen though with empty stom-

achs. At half-past nine matters were reaching a critical point when a telephone message was received stating that Pedro Paterno would shortly arrive with Judge Taft and General Wright (of the commission), and that Lieutenant-Colonel Wilder and Lieut. Menoher, representing the governor and the provost marshal, would also attend. About ten o'clock the party arrived and the banquet began amid considerable applause, but there were no speeches. Paterno having promised that he would cut them out of the programme. The dinner was good and the wines were mature, but the object of the whole thing from both the American and the Filipino sides was defeated. It would have been better if there had been no banquet or celebration at all. It has rather retarded than advanced matters; and Filipinos on the war-path have a powerful weapon to use by slightly rearranging the situation and attributing the failure of the amnesty fiesta to the Americans. Perhaps Paterno desired to obtain this result. Several of the most prominent leaders declined to join in the fiesta because they believed it premature, and they were right; but considerable evidence of good faith was given by the presence of the responsible business men and their families at the banquet. It at least had the outward show of sincerity, and if Paterno had the game "up his sleeve" that his accusers claim, I don't believe that all his guests knew of it.

WERE THE U.S. AUTHORITIES TO BLAME?

It seems reasonable that the American authorities should have taken an earlier opportunity to ascertain the character of the speeches at least before the last hour, for they were quite able to do it. A much better result would have been obtained if the speeches had been censored or even suppressed, or if the acceptances to the banquet had been withdrawn at a time when they would not have destroyed the whole affair. These are facts which Filipinos have trouble in swallowing and which they will remember. If Paterno is guilty of trickery he should be punished, but at all events the Americans have poorly handled their side of the question. The whole incident is to be regretted, as a good, though somewhat premature, opportunity for advancing peace, misused and destroyed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

OUR EXECUTIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—Most residents will feel a deep sense of gratification after reading the report of the last meeting of the Sanitary Board. The wisdom and impartiality of the Director of Public Works will especially commend itself, and his remarks stamp him as a progressive man. If the storm-drains at present, especially after a heavy rainfall, give forth poisonous vapours and horrible odours, that is merely a transitory experience, and so long as pedestrians and those who live near the drains do not contract typhoid, etc., they should be well satisfied. They are merely residents, perhaps ratepayers, and what right have they to complain? When indeed the Director of Public Works, or another official suffer from the effect of this up-to-date, excellent system of drainage, the complaints of the public may be considered, not before. In the meantime they may congratulate themselves on their constitutions and keep quiet. I am surprised at the medical gentlemen on the Board objecting to impure smells and minuting about noses—why, their incomes depend a great deal on these same drains, and so long, as our Executive officers point out, as the flushing of these drains of the Colony is left to a beneficent Providence (providential rainfalls) why should they make sarcastic references to noses? Doctors, like Public Works Directors, should dispense with noses.

What resident could not feel but gratified also on reading the answer to the Sanitary Board anent the proposed Kowloon Reservation? The idea of Kowloon folk a king for European reservations, when we have Chinese already

quartering themselves in Glenealy! Glenealy was one of the prettiest spots in the island, but it obviously needed half-naked Chinamen occasionally on exhibition, with their dirty-linen frequently hung over the side-walk, to make the view truly Oriental and complete. Why, it is not unlikely that we shall see them dwelling on the Peak Road, or even occupying Government House, when the new one is built! This is a period when it is fashionable to conciliate the Chinese, to have them for next-door neighbours, as we do not see or smell enough of them. Build new schools for them, with none for European children; do everything for them; Hong-kong for the Chinese and the devil take the Europeans, who have no right here, anyhow. The Executive are for the majority, and the majority are the Chinese. If the Kowloonites want a reservation, well, they had better purchase Gap Rock!—Yours, etc.,

AN ADMIRER OF OUR EXECUTIVE.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

The 68th ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the office, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on the 7th inst. at noon. The Hon. J. J. Keswick presided, and there were also present Messrs. N. A. Siebs, R. Shewan, A. Haupt (directors), T. Arnold (secretary), D. Gillies, P. Jordan, C. N. Young, A. H. M. da Silva, G. C. Anderson, R. M. Mehta E. J. Moses, G. Stewart, T. I. Rose, and T. Yule.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, with your permission it will be convenient to take the report as read. You will have observed that the net earnings of our steamers for the past six months have been exceptionally good, so much so that notwithstanding the unusually heavy expenditure for repairs, your directors are able to recommend not only the customary half-yearly dividend of 8 per cent., but also that a sum of \$21,000 be appropriated to the augmentation of the Equalization of Dividend Fund, which with this addition will amount to \$30,000. In connection with the working of the steamers I do not think that there is anything to add to what is stated in the report; it is of course a matter of much regret that there is no improvement in the condition of affairs on the West River, which we can only hope will in the near future be placed on a more satisfactory footing. The present troubles in China have not so far affected the Company's business, and although it is of course impossible to foretell what the future may bring forth, your Directors see no reason at present for taking an unfavourable view of the position as far as the trade of the Canton waters is concerned. The current half-year, I may say, has commenced well, the earnings to date comparing favourably with those of the same period of last year. With regard to the item of repairs, it may be mentioned that the cost of the new boilers and general overhaul of the *Powan* amounted to between fifty and sixty thousand dollars; the rest of the expenditure has been distributed pretty evenly over the other steamers. With regard to the Company's investments, the shares stand well within their present market value, and for the Loans on Mortgage there is in every case an ample margin. It does not occur to me that there are any other matters to remark upon, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions in connection therewith which may suggest themselves to shareholders.

There being no questions the report and accounts were adopted, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. GILLIES.

On the motion of Captain ANDERSON, seconded by Mr. JORDAN, the appointment as directors of Messrs Shewan and Haupt was confirmed. Messrs. E. Goetz and R. Shewan were re-elected directors, on the motion of Mr. STEWART, seconded by Mr. ROSE.

Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and F. Henderson were re-elected auditors, on the motion of Mr. MOSES, seconded by Mr. DA SILVA.

The Chairman—Gentleman, that concludes the business of the meeting. Dividend warrants will be issued on application from 10 a.m. tomorrow. I am obliged to you for your attendance.

TEBEAU PLANTING COMPANY LIMITED.

The fourth general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the Company's offices, Nos. 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on the 9th inst. at noon. The chairman was occupied by Mr. H. Humphreys, and there were also present Messrs. E. S. Kelly, J. S. Hagen, W. D. Sutton, J. M. Wang, and W. C. Taylor (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, you have had the report and statement of accounts before you for some days, so that I will with your permission dispense with the formality of reading them. I have very little to add to the estate manager's report which you will find printed on the inside of the General Manager's report. At your last General Meeting the Chairman, Mr. Hart Buck, referred hopefully to the results likely to accrue from the planting of our Para rubber trees and as tending to endorse his opinion, I will read you an extract from the *Straits Times*, dated 14th May last. "Reports of all three varieties now being cultivated in the Malay States—Para, *Ficus Elastica*, and Castilhoa—are encouraging in the extreme and the committee of the United Planters Association have great satisfaction in announcing the receipt of a communication from the Perak Government which shows that a sale has just been effected in London @ 3s. 10d. for 327lbs. of Para, and that a sample of *Ficus Elastica* was valued at 3s. 6d. The latter is especially good news, as it has never been known that the value of *Ficus Elastica* so nearly approximated to that of Para. Large numbers of rubber trees are being planted over the country, and the Committee look forward with confidence to a time of great prosperity when the trees begin to yield." On 8th, June last year 450 shares in the Company were forfeited for non-payment of call. Up to the end of April 265 of these were re-issued to our estate manager and Secretary and accepted by them in lieu of cash for salary due. The balance, viz., 185 shares at \$2.00 will also be re-issued during the current year, and these shares together with the calls thereon amounting to \$370 (which sum now appears under the heading of suspense a/c) will be disposed of in exactly the same manner as the 265 shares I have already referred to. The item in suspense a/c will therefore not appear in our next account. You will notice that no General Management fees figure in the accounts as we have again decided to forego them. If any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

There being no questions, the report and accounts were adopted, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. KELLY.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. HAGEN, Mr. W. Hutton, Potts was re-appointed auditor.

This was all the business.

The following is the report:—

To the Shareholders of the Tebrau Planting Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—We beg to lay before you our Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April last. We also annex the Report of our Estate Manager, Mr. Larken.

The accounts have been audited in Singapore by Messrs. Gunn & Co., and in Hongkong, in the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts from the Colony, by Mr. A. H. Mancell.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1900.

The following is Mr. M. Larken's report on the property for the twelve months ending 30th April, 1900:—

Gambier.—The price remained low during the earlier portion of this period at about \$5½ per picul, but rose towards the end of last year to upwards of \$6, and during the last few months has been steady at over \$7 per picul. The amount, however, produced by our plantations has diminished owing to the increasing age of the plants, many of which have now passed their prime and do not yield sufficient leaf to make it worth while to keep them in cultivation.

Mount Austin.—I am glad to report that all has gone well here and I have now brought the

whole amount we proposed to open into cultivation, making 250 acres of Liberian Coffee and 50 acres of Para Rubber, all of which are looking well. The price of Coffee has not yet advanced to a paying figure, but there is still plenty of time for the market to return to old rates before our trees are old enough to bear any considerable amount of crop. During the greater part of last year the price was down to about \$15 per picul, but recovered towards the end of the year, and early this year sales were reported at \$24, but it has since declined and remained steady at \$20 per picul. The reports of yield of Para Rubber trees continue most encouraging. On the occasion of the last Flower Show in Singapore a medium-sized tree at the Botanic Gardens about 12 years old was tapped and yielded in one day 1½ lbs. of Rubber. At the annual meeting of the Selangor Planters' Association it was stated that a tree, presumably an old and full-grown one, had been tapped twice in ten months and had yielded 16 lbs. at each tapping without injury to the tree. In addition to Para Rubber I have also planted a considerable number of another kind called Rambory or *Ficus Elastica*, which is also said to give highly satisfactory results. Rubber is said to do best in swampy soil, like the 50 acres I have planted with it, but it also gives paying returns when planted on rising ground, and it is my intention to continue planting on the slopes among the coffee from time to time as I am able to get sufficient seed.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1900.

Dr.	LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
Capital account:—			
10,000 fully paid-up shares at \$5		50,000.00	
265 fully paid-up shares at \$5		1,325.00	
9,550 shares at \$4		38,200.00	
Less unpaid calls on 1,425 shares at \$1		1,425.00	
185 shares at \$2		36,775.00	
		370.00	
Forfeited shares—450 shares at \$2		900.00	
Bills payable		600.00	
		\$89,970.00	
Cr.	ASSETS.	\$	c.
Property account:—			
Purchase price of old Company's property		50,000.00	
Gambier plantations since acquired		3,261.00	
"Mount Austin" coffee plantation crop No. 1		26,823.78	
Rubber plantation		3,092.07	
Buildings		1,142.45	
Tools		218.23	
Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		\$4,250.64	
Cash in hand		23.33	
Cash with Estate Manager		83.24	
Cash with General Managers		400.00	
		4,757.21	
Suspense account		370.00	
Profit and loss account balance at debit		305.26	
		\$89,970.00	

WORKING ACCOUNT, GAMBIER CROP No. 3.

30th April, 1900.	\$	c.
To Millburn Gambier Factory account	2,607.89	
To Gambier plantations upkeep	165.32	
To proportion of Estate Manager's salary for one year	400.00	
To balance profit	478.42	
	\$3,654.63	
30th April, 1900.	\$	c.
By sale of Gambier from old plantations	165.60	
By sale of Gambier from Millburn	1,785.56	
By sale of Gambier from new plantations	1,703.47	
	\$3,654.63	

WORKING ACCOUNT, COFFEE CROP No. 1.

1st May, 1899.	\$	c.
To balance carried forward	18,024.05	
30th April, 1900.		
To wages	6,343.47	
To cartage and charges	476.26	
To proportion of Estate Manager's salary for one year	2,000.00	
	\$26,843.78	
30th April, 1900.	\$	c.
By charges	20.00	
By balance carried forward	26,823.78	
	\$26,843.78	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

1st May, 1899.	\$	c.
To amount carried forward	357.22	
30th April, 1900.		
To Hongkong office charges and auditor's fee	168.61	
To salaries	300.00	
To exchange	69.50	
	\$893.33	
30th April, 1900.	\$	c.
By interest	108.15	
By transfer fees	1.50	
By profit on Gambier Crop No. 3	478.42	
By balance	305.26	
	\$893.33	

CONSULAR REPORTS.

HANGCHOW.

From Mr. Acting-Consul Clennel's very full report on the trade of Hangchow for 1899 it appears that the total value has increased from £1,141,925 to £1,725,265. Hangchow now ranks seventeenth out of 32 ports of which statistics are published, while as to collection of revenue it stands fourteenth out of 33 ports. "Roughly speaking," says Mr. Clennel, "its share is about one forty-fourth of the trade of the Empire, and it contributes about the same proportion to the total customs revenue." He continues:—

"On comparing the values of imports and exports for the years 1898 and 1899 the former show a far larger increase than the latter, namely, 2,138,981 Haikwan taels (£305,569), as against 1,369,307 Haikwan taels (£205,396). Expressed in percentages the advance has been (silver values) rather over 72 per cent. in imports and rather over 27 per cent. in exports. On the total trade the increase works out to not quite 44 per cent., whereas the figures for 1898 only show an advance of a little over 4 per cent. upon those for 1897. The branch of trade in which the increase has been greatest is the import of native goods. This trade has multiplied nearly tenfold in two years; for while the total for 1899 amounts to 2.70 times that for 1898, the latter in its turn was 3.62 times that for 1897. On the other hand the small direct importation of foreign goods (44,620 and 43,252 Haikwan taels) which appears in the returns for 1897 and 1898 is entirely absent from those of the year under review. In the Customs report for 1898, Mr. Paul H. King, the then Commissioner of Customs, remarked that these imports consisted for the most part of direct transshipments at Shanghai from Hongkong and Japan. Their disappearance in 1899 may, therefore, be attributed to a change in mode of transport *en route* rather than to be set down as a loss to the trade of the port."

Mr. Clennel gives the following figures for the carrying trade of the port under the Japanese and Chinese flags respectively:—Foreign imports, Japanese Hk. Tls. 140,713 against Chinese Hk. Tls. 2,606,720; Native imports, 94 against 2,366,829; Native exports, 735,259 against 5,667,293; Foreign re-exports, 1,508 against 9,893; Coast trade, duty paid, 6,648 against 134,389; Tonnage dues, paid, 4.5 against 21; Export duty, paid, 51,767 against 241,429. Native re-exports under the Chinese flag amounted to Hk. Tls. 3,740.

Shanghai monopolizes almost all the foreign import trade to Hangchow, as well as Hk. Tls. 2,239,784 out of the Hk. Tls. 2,366,923 of the native import trade. But the rival route from Soochow to Hangchow has a very considerable passenger traffic, carried by Soochow boats.

There is a great amount of trade not recorded in the Customs returns; especially is this the case with foreign piece-goods and with rice. With regard to the former, Mr. Clennel quotes Mr. King's statement, as follows:—"The almost total absence of foreign cotton and woolen piece-goods from our returns, although Hangchow is well-known in the Shanghai market as a large consumer of such products, is explained by the fact that this branch of the trade is controlled by a powerful association of local merchants under official protection, styled the Yang-pu Kung-so (Foreign Cloth Guild). They make their own return to the *lekin* and import solely through that channel. Some idea may be gained of the extent of their transactions, though no actual statistics are forthcoming, from the fact that during the year they

paid on a total of some 400,000 Haikwan taels of goods." The report then goes on to say:—"No doubt other branches of trade continue similarly under the control of native organisations or from other causes are so conducted as to fall wholly outside the purview of the customs. Hangchow, after all, is an inland city. Even if, which is far from the case, the customs dealt with the whole trade on the Grand Canal, there would still be other land and water routes in every direction. A certain amount of junk trade braves the shallows and tides of the Ch'ient'ang River, and a very considerable volume crosses that river by ferries to connect by various canals with Hsiao Shan, Shaohsing and Ningpo. The branches of the Ch'ient'ang, again, afford water communication with the greater half of Chekiang and a part of Anhui. The exported products of all this country inevitably flow through Hangchow, but in addition to articles (e.g., Fychow tea) given in the list of exports, it is notorious that this country yields many other commodities which command a wide sale in other regions. For instance, half over China one sees exposed in every provision shops hams which profess to come from Chinkua, an inland city of Chekiang, of which Hangchow is the only natural outlet. Thus all trade statistics about Hangchow are imperfect in a variety of ways. Of the import trade of the interior, the only part which the figures enable us to follow to its destination is the relatively small amount of goods sent up country under the protection of transit passes; while, as has just been shown, large items of the local exports equally escape inclusion in any published returns."

Omitting from considerations of space the minute details of the report, we come to Mr. Clennell's remarks on the foreign settlements at Hangchow, from which we take the following sentences: "No foreign mercantile as yet resides at Hangchow, though the port is visited from time to time for commercial purposes by foreign buyers of cocoons and others."

One British merchant has a regularly-appointed Chinese agent at the settlement, and there are several drug shops and fancy goods stores in the city that display the firm names of well-known foreign houses in Shanghai. . . . It will thus be seen that the foreign community in Hangchow consists of missionaries and officials. If the inland towns of Shaohsing, Chuch'i, Hsiaooshan, T'anghsai, and Kiahsing be included there were resident in the district at the end of the year, 52 British subjects; 32 Americans; 32 Japanese; 11 Danes; 2 each of French, Germans, Spaniards, Norwegians, and Austrians; and 1 Italian. Of these, only the customs staff with the settlement engineer and chief of police live on the foreign settlements. The settlements are two in number, of which one is specially reserved for Japanese. Both are situated at an inconveniently long distance from the principal parts of the town. The Japanese settlement is as yet wholly unoccupied, but on the other, or general settlement, a considerable number of Chinese houses have been, or are being, erected, though the only edifices in foreign style are the customs buildings and the police station. Of the 35 lots into which this settlement is divided, 10 entire lots, and portions of 11 others, have been taken up by British subjects, and all the remainder by Americans, French, and Italians, except those parts reserved for Chinese Government use. . . . This general settlement is an oblong piece of somewhat unhealthy, low-lying land—originally marsh or arable—extending about 2,000 feet along the bank of the Grand Canal, and 2,600 feet inland. Although it may very likely be all gradually sublet to Chinese occupiers, I should think it most unlikely that this settlement will ever be the home of a numerous foreign community."

An ample supply of statistics accompanies the report, based on the customs returns.

WUHU.

Mr. Consul Mortimore's report on the trade of Wuhu for 1899 states that last year was the most prosperous since the opening of the port. The total value of trade has actually doubled itself, the net amount being Hk. Tls. 20,305,440 as against the general average during several years past of about Hk. Tls. 10,000,000. The increase has been mainly in foreign imports and in exports, native imports only advancing about 25 per cent. The direct trade with

foreign countries is entirely with Hongkong and Singapore, and shows a tendency to increase. The chief imports are bags, fans, and matches, and the chief exports beans and matches. The import and export of treasure for the year were:—imports, sycee to value £86,146, dollars £657; exports, sycee to value £207,816. Of shipping, Mr. Mortimore says:—"The sailing vessels entered and cleared under the Chinese flag consisted of 100 coal boats, 134 lorchas, and 345 junks under special pass. One British sailing vessel only of 1,650 tons visited the port. The steamers show an increase of 268 and 264 entered cleared over last year. The increase is chiefly due to the large number of ocean-going steamers which visited the port to load rice. No less than 180 vessels of this class came to Wuhu in 1899, an increase of more than 50 per cent. on the total of any previous year. The figures for ocean-going steamers for 1898 are 64; for 1897, 66; for 1899, 112; which previous to this year had been the highest total. In the Chinese steamer total 206 steam launches are included. These vessels ply between Wuhu and Lu Chou-fu, on the north bank of the Yangtze. This is the only case so far of the right of launches to navigate the internal waters of this district being availed of, although I am informed that another Chinese company intend to run launches to Tai P'ing-fu and also to compete with the above-mentioned launches on the Lu Chou-fu route."

Indian opium import shows a considerable increase, the total being the largest for the last ten years. The import consists almost entirely of Malwa drug. The import of the native drug declined, but Chinese merchants are reported to have discovered that the native customs dues being somewhat lower than the I.M.C. charges and have consequently had recourse to native junks, which accounts for the decline in the figures published. The import of cotton goods more than doubled itself in 1899. English sheetings show a large increase, but American sheetings are coming into the market. Indian yarn import shows an enormous increase, from 11,145 cwts., valued at £28,328 in 1898 to 60,472 cwts., valued at £159,911 in 1899. English yarn import, though still trifling, shows a slight advance. Japanese yarn advanced from 10,305 cwts. to 14,225 cwts. Woollen goods advanced about 35 per cent. Metals increased in value from £11,774 to £14,325. American kerosene advanced, but the Russian oil seemed to be obtaining a firm hold of the market.

Exports in 1899 nearly trebled those of the previous year, the expansion in the rice and silk trade chiefly accounting for this. The remainder from the good rice-harvest of 1898 and another good harvest in 1899 enabled the previous maximum export of 1891 to be beaten by over 90,000 tons. Attempts by the Viceroy to increase the *lekin* charges on rice and to prohibit the export of rice in December were unsuccessful. The restrictions on mining prevent the export of coal reaching figures which it might otherwise reach.

"The mint at Nganking, which was started in 1897 for the coining of silver dollars and subsidiary coins for use in this province, has been closed as a useless expense, in accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Commissioner, K'ang Yi. The dollars struck at Nganking have always been circulated at a small discount as compared with Mexican dollars, but this discount is gradually decreasing now that the coins are growing scarcer."

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP—SILVER MEDAL FOR AUGUST.

Although the attendance of members was quite up to the average, the hot weather during the competition days was evidently too much for the majority, very few cards being returned. The winner of the Cup played a good round. 4, 4, 5, 4, 3, 6, 5, 4, 5=40, and 5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 4=39.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.		
Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie ...	79	0 79
Mr. H. W. Robertson ...	99	13 86
Mr. W. J. Gresson ...	109	16 93
(17 entries).		
POOL.		
Mr. T. S. Forrest ...	86	0 86
(8 entries).		

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS.

Owing to the Volunteer parade there was only a small attendance at the Range on Saturday last. Some very good scores were made by those competing, the Cup being finally won outright by Sergeant-Major Wallace, R. E., with the magnificent score of 100, including a "possible" at the 700 yards range.

SCORES.

	600 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Handicap.	Total.
* S.-M. Wallace, R.E.	33	35	32	—	100
* Mr. Collins ...	19	31	31	15	96
* Mr. Pidgeon ...	31	31	33	—	95
Ar.-Sergt. Blair ...	31	32	30	—	93
Mr. Watson ...	31	32	29	—	92
Hon. F. H. May ...	21	28	23	20	92
Inspt. McLennan ...	29	32	30	—	91
J. Cramer, R.N. ...	31	34	26	—	91
Corp. Hills, R.E. ...	31	28	24	—	83

* Winners of Spoons.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

FIELD BATTERY—CARBINE COMPETITION.

The monthly carbine competition of the above unit was held at the Association Range, Kowloon, on Sunday morning, 5th inst.

It was intensely hot and glary, and the scores were therefore not up to the usual standard.

The following are the best scores:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	H'op.	Tl.
* Gunner Baldwin ...	31	30	32	Sc.	93
* Dr. Burgess ...	26	33	24	—	83
Sgt. Dr. Brown ...	27	25	27	—	79
* Gr. W. Stewart ...	28	29	18	—	75
Gr. H. M. Bain ...	22	22	13	12	69
Gr. J. H. R. Hance ...	25	24	12	7	68

* Winners of Spoons.

KOWLOON BOWLING CLUB.

The popular game of bowls was instituted in real earnest, for the first time in the history of the Colony, at Kowloon on the 4th inst. A small committee of the European residents over there banded together and, having obtained sufficient support from outside, rented a piece of vacant ground situated between Des Voeux Road and Kimberley Road at the Hunghom end of Knutsford Terrace. This ground in the course of a couple of weeks has been converted into a tolerably good bowling green, and its surroundings being of a particularly pleasant description, the green bids fair to be a popular resort of the members and their friends. A substantial club-house has also been fitted up, while through the generosity of a few of the members a number of sets of bowls have been given to the club. On Saturday afternoon the green was gaily decorated with flags and bannerettes, and the lawn was opened with a nice little tea-party. A good many ladies were present, and after a short speech by Mr. Ramsay, of Butterfield and Swire's, who has taken a leading part in inaugurating the Club, Miss Paterson had the honour of delivering the first bowl. After this quite a number of doubles and full sets were played, and with a liberal supply of everything that is good, a splendid afternoon was spent.

On Sunday morning a workman was engaged in the demolition of the house known as "Belmont," in Lower Richmond Road, when a portion of the verandah fell upon him and caused serious injuries. The man was taken to the Tung Wah Hospital, where he died a few hours afterwards.

The s.s. *Glenfalloch* reports that on the 2nd inst., at 10.55 a.m., she observed a vessel flying signals of distress, and bore down and stopped engines alongside her at 11.10 a.m. She found her to be Chinese junk No. 793, with a crew of 12 men, bound from Sarawak to Hainan with a cargo of hardwood and Tengar bark. The junk was leaking badly and her main mast was sprung. The *Glenfalloch* took her crew with their personal effects on board and abandoned the junk with hatches open in position Latitude 7 deg. 23min. North Longitude 108 deg. 1min. 30sec. E. Among the personal effects of the crew were three rifles. The *Chincheu* reports leaving Sarawak on 3rd July.

HONGKONG.

The plague cases for the year up to noon yesterday were 1,008 and the number of deaths 950.

The French battleship *Guichen* arrived in the harbour on the 3rd inst., having left Brest on the 23rd June.

At the Magistracy on the 7th inst. a boy lately in the employ of Mr. T. G. Hughes, of "Beryl", Kowloon, was fined \$5, or 14 days, for leaving work without notice. He only went to "Beryl" in Tuesday of last week and left on the following Thursday, having previously run away from a house in Knutsford Terrace.

The case against the crew of the launch *Cheong Yuen* was continued at the Magistracy on the 7th inst. and again adjourned. Evidence was given by two men from Canton, who identified some of the property found on board the launch as belonging to them, and as having been stolen when the *Wo Ping* junk was pirated.

On the 6th inst. a lukong appeared at the Central Police Station and produced a bundle of notes, valued at \$1,000, which he said he had picked up in Queen's Road Central. A Chinaman engaged a ricksha, and as he drove away he dropped something. The lukong picked it up and found the notes. The Chinaman had by this time got out of sight.

Among the delinquents brought before Mr. Hazeland on the 3rd inst. were a couple of Chinese priests. P. C. Taylor, who is stationed at Aberdeen, was on duty near the harbour there on Thursday when he heard a loud noise proceeding from one of the junks, and on boarding her he found the defendants beating gongs, for doing which a fine of \$3, or 14 days, was imposed.

On the night of the 2nd inst. a man was observed to drop down in Queen's Road West at the corner of Centre Street, and on his being examined he was found to be dead. On the police appearing the man was removed and was found to have died of plague. Later on Inspector Baker found a dead body in a house in Third Street, and it was afterwards discovered that death had resulted from the same cause.

On the 31st ult. a report was made to the police by Mr. C. T. Letton that he had lost a pair of *pincenez*, a silk handkerchief, and \$5 in money at the bathing-shed at Kowloon Point. On the 7th inst. a Chinese detective who was on duty there seized a loafer who was going through the pockets of the bathers, and found the missing silk handkerchief in his possession, and the *pincenez* was subsequently found concealed in the man's bed in his house by Sergeant Gourlay and the detective.

Mr. J. H. Dandy, the Chief Inspector of Nuisances, appeared at the Magistracy on the 3rd inst. for the purpose of giving evidence against a milk seller carrying on business at No. 6, Cochrane Street, for adulterating his milk. It appeared, however, that the man who had been summoned, and for whom Mr. Wilkinson appeared, was not a milk-seller, and that he had been hauled before the bench instead of another man to whom he sub-lets a portion of his premises. Under the circumstances the summons was withdrawn.

In our issue of the 7th we reported that a lukong had picked up \$1,000 in notes, which he saw a Chinaman drop as he got into a ricksha near the Clock Tower that morning. The same evening a Chinaman presented himself at the Central Police Station and reported that he had lost two \$500 notes, and the \$1,000 was accordingly handed to him, his description of the notes being correct. It was suggested to him that the lukong who found the notes was deserving of some recompense, and after thinking the matter over the owner of the notes disbursed \$10.

A loafer of the name of Leung Fu Shing, without occupation or abode, was charged on the 6th inst. with stealing \$5 from the person of a girl ten years old. The girl was in Queen's Road Central when the prisoner came along and snatched a \$5 note out of her hand. A man named Cheung Fak, of Wanchai Road, saw the occurrence, and instead of merely shrugging his shoulders and passing along as many Celestials have done in similar cases, he gave chase, caught the thief, and handed him into custody. Mr. Hazeland warmly complimented the man. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour and 20 strokes with the birch-rod.

The Rev. T. W. Pearce has been appointed Senior Missionary in Hongkong of the London Missionary Society, in succession to the late Rev. J. Chalmers, LL.D.

On Monday of last week a marine connected with H. M. S. *Isis* disappeared, and on the 3rd inst. his body was found floating near the ship. It is supposed that he jumped overboard.

Mr. John Mossop has been appointed Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps Field Battery vice Mr. W. Machell, resigned. Lieut. M. W. Slade, of the same corps, has been appointed supernumerary captain.

Mr. T. K. Dealy, assistant at Queen's College, appeared at the Magistracy on the 9th inst. to give evidence against his boy, whom he charged with leaving without notice and disobedience. On Wednesday night the boy refused to do anything and said he would go home, which he accordingly did. The boy said the complainant kicked him and wanted him to do work which he could not do. He was engaged as house-boy and the complainant wanted him to do the cooking as well. The complainant denied this. A fine of \$10, or a month, was imposed.

A good deal of gambling in the open-air has taken place recently at Aberdeen, but so well have the scouts been posted that the police have hitherto not been able to catch any of the offenders. The police got wind of the fact that a party of gamblers were amusing themselves on the hillside on the 2nd inst. They accordingly formed a circle, but before they could get near their presence was discovered and the gamblers decamped. P. C. Taylor, however, followed one of the men as he rushed up the hill, caught him, and gave evidence against him at the Magistracy on the 3rd inst. Mr. Hazeland complimented Taylor, and fined the defendant \$25—the maximum penalty—or three months.

Acting on information received, a Chinese constable laid his hands on Chan San, the cook at Mount Austin Barracks, as he was walking along Queen's Road East on the night of the 2nd inst. and suspecting that there was something wrong, he took him to No. 3 Police Station, where Inspector Ford searched him. He found two tins of milk and one tin of lard ingeniously concealed about the man's person, they being hidden by a cloth wrapped round his body. The fact was reported to Mount Austin Barracks, and on the larder being examined it was discovered that there were several tins short. The cook was brought before Mr. Hazeland on the 3rd inst. and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

At the Magistracy on the 8th inst. Cheung Su Ki, clerk, was charged at the instance of Inspector McNab with keeping a house at No. 7, Li Yuen Street East, as a common gaming house, and Ho Cheung Leung, broker, Li Pak, broker, Leung Hing Sam, trader, Ho Ping Ku, accountant, Leung Heik Sang, trader, Mok Ki, bar-boy, Su Ping Leung, clerk, Wong Lam Kung, trader, and Ng Mun, Wei San, and Wong Ki, servants, were charged with gambling therein. Mr. Mounsey appeared for the defence. Chinese constable No. 262 said that at half-past 11 on Sunday night he went to No. 4, Li Yuen Street, and then into No. 7, Li Yuen Street, the houses being back to back. In No. 7 he found the first defendant taking in two stakes. The game of *pa-kau* was being played. He saw the first defendant pay \$5 to the second defendant and the latter paid 25 cents to the former. The plate was by the side of the first defendant. He stood there for a minute and then arrested the first and second defendants. The Inspector and Sergeant came in and arrested the others. All the defendants except the last three were gambling. The 10th, 11th, and 12th defendants were in a small room adjoining that in which the gambling was going on.—On being cross-examined by Mr. Mounsey, the witness said he was standing by the side of the first defendant when he took in the two stakes. The men were playing when he entered the room. He was a stranger to them. Nobody spoke to him and nobody attempted to escape. Before Sunday he did not know that this was a gambling club. He did not know it as the *Wo Kee* Club. He did not see a board with *Wo Kee* on. When he arrested the first and second defendants they asked him why he had done so, and he replied, for gambling.—Evidence was also given by a Chinese detective, Sergeant Murison, and Inspector McNab, and the further hearing was adjourned until Friday.

Inspector McLennan visited a barber's shop at 16, Hing Lung Street, on the 3rd inst., and found a number of men playing *Ngai Pai*. He arrested eleven of them and on the 4th two were fined \$15 each, or a month, and the rest \$9 each, or 14 days.

While riding on the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, on the 4th inst., an employé of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was thrown from his horse, which shied, and was bruised about the face. Fortunately none of his injuries were serious.

On the 8th inst. Messrs. Hughes and Hough offered for sale by auction one five-roomed bungalow and four semi-detached houses situate on the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 716 and known as Elliott Crescent, Robinson Road. The property is held from the Crown for the residue of a term of 999 years and the proportion of Crown rent is \$74.60 per annum. The bungalow was sold to Mr. Fung Wa Chuen for \$23,900; No. 1, Elliott Crescent, to Mr. Figueiredo for \$18,500; No. 2, Elliott Crescent, to Mr. Schonemann for \$17,700; No. 3, Elliott Crescent, to Mr. Bolles for \$17,600; and No. 4, Elliott Crescent, to Captain Goddard for \$18,400. The total amount realised was \$96,100.

A sailor named Albert Field was, at the Magistracy on the 9th inst., charged with disorderly behaviour in the Star Coffee House, D'Aguilar street. Mr. C. Ollsen, the manager, said that the defendant stayed at the Coffee House occasionally. The previous night he told him there was no bed for him and the defendant replied that he would stop in any case. He then went upstairs. There was a temperance meeting on at the time, and after the meeting he went upstairs to see the boys make the beds for the men. Finding the defendant in bed he told him to get out and lifted the bed up. The defendant then struck him on the chin. The other men in the room separated them. On coming downstairs the defendant struck him again. The man was discharged with a caution.

The old Praya in front of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is much frequented in the evenings by Chinese who are learning to ride the bicycle. Lance-Sergeant Noble found a number of them reeling about on Tuesday night. One of them who had no light on his machine tried to get away as soon as he caught sight of the officer, but was caught and on the 9th inst. appeared before Mr. Hazeland. He was defended by Mr. Thomson, who argued that the regulation applied to places where there was a good deal of traffic and not to places like where the defendant was, where there was absolutely no danger of anybody being run into. The bicycle had a light, but the light had gone out, and as the lamp was damaged the defendant did not trouble to light it again. His Worship said it was imperative that all bicycles should carry lights. He considered it very dangerous indeed to go without one, and the defendant would be fined \$15 or a month.

The members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps had a field day on the 4th inst. The Field Battery, "A," "B," and "C" Machine Gun companies paraded at Headquarters at 4 p.m., while the "D" Infantry Company, under Captain Forbes, mustered in front of the Polo Ground subsequently occupying the heights lining the nullah behind the Polo Ground. The men from the Headquarters, on the arrival at the Polo Ground, were divided into two lots, the Field Battery to the right and the Machine Gun Companies to the left, the object being to take the position occupied by the Infantry. They had some exceedingly difficult ground to cover, and as the sun was very hot their task was by no means light. They, however, reached the height all right. Before dismissing the men at Headquarters the Commandant (Lieut.-Col. Sir John Carrington, C.M.G.) addressed a few words to them. He said that the country had proved much more difficult than was anticipated, and was such as would have tried even experienced soldiers. Consequently the attack was not so concentrated as it might have been. However, on the whole, he thought they had done very well, and he was certainly very pleased with the excellent spirit shown by the men. Before long some other operations of a similar character would be arranged for on the Kowloon side, where the ground would be more favourable for the purpose.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals: Edin Medical Supply Association, \$21.

A fine of \$100 was imposed upon Li Sing Hop, a trader, for being in unlawful possession of arms. He was caught coming off the Canton boat with two swords in his possession. For being in possession of four revolvers and two swords in excess of the numbers allowed him, Chan Li, master of the steam launch *Kong Sui*, was fined \$25.

A Chinaman who had taken passage in the *Guiding Star* ferry launch on the night of the 4th, seated himself in the second class portion, but when asked for five cents by the ticket-collector he produced one cent—the third class fare. As he persisted in refusing to bring out five cents the ticket-collector told him to get into the third-class section, whereupon the man began to abuse him and struck him. He was given into custody and on the 6th inst. fined \$2.

A lukong who was in Hollywood Road on Sunday afternoon observed a crowd of coolies collected near the Hospital. He ordered them to move on, but one of them turned obstreperous and said he would remain where he was. The lukong told him he had better go away and gave him a slight push, whereupon the man struck him and tore the lukong's tunic. On the 6th inst. Mr. Hazeland fined him \$15, or a month for the assault, and ordered him to pay \$3, or seven days, for damaging the tunic.

A gambling crase of more than usual interest will come before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy on Wednesday of next week. It appears that the police have suspected that gambling was going on at No. 4, Li Yuen Street. Accordingly on the night of the 4th inst. Inspector McNab and a party of police visited the premises and arrested about a dozen Chinese compradores and shroffs, whom they found gambling. When they were brought up at the Magistracy on the 6th inst. Mr. Mounsey, who appeared for them, applied for a remand until Wednesday of next week, and the application was granted. We understand that the defence to be set up is that the house was used as a private club.

While patrolling Queen's Road Central early on the 6th inst. a Chinese constable observed a man carrying a bundle. Thinking this suspicious he advanced towards him for the purpose of seeing what he had got. The Chinaman, however, would not stay for this, but threw down the bundle and took to his heels. The lukong followed and being the more fleet of foot caught up to him. On examining the bundle he found it contained two bottles of whisky, a box of cigars, \$11 in money, and some other articles. On the matter being reported at the Central Police Station Sergeant Sullivan was sent round to make enquiries, and on calling at the "Rose Shamrock and Thistle," he found that the house had been entered by means of the skylight over the door and the property in question stolen from the bar. The house was broken into in a similar manner—about three weeks ago. Mr. Hazeland inflicted a sentence of six months' hard labour on the man arrested.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	—	—
Amoy	92,120	110,774
Foochow	7,669,369	8,405,078
Canton	—	—
	7,760,489	8,515,852

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
Shanghai	—	—
Amoy	4,820,398	2,577,422
Foochow	1,949,899	938,240
	6,770,297	3,515,662

SILK.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	1,270	1,795
Canton	—	—
Yokohama	243	105
	1,513	1,900

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	11,600	24,021
Canton	—	—
Yokohama	50	2
	11,650	24,023

CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 10th August.—The downward tendency continues, the market being dull. Quotations for Formosa are:—\$92.50 to \$93.00; sales 300 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 10th August.—There is no market, and prices are further declining. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$7.65 to \$7.70	pel.
do. " 2, White.....	7.05 to 7.10	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	5.20 to 5.25	"
do. " 2, Brown	5.05 to 5.10	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	7.70 to 7.75	"
do. " 1, White.....	7.10 to 7.15	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown	5.15 to 5.20	"
do. " 2, Brown	5.00 to 5.05	"
Foochow Sugar Candy	11.45 to 11.50	"
Shekloong "	9.95 to 10.00	"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Stentor*, sailed 25th July. For London:—7,460 boxes=156,660 lbs. scented caper tea, 434 boxes, 677 half-chests tea from Amoy, 4,961 bales hemp, 250 bales waste silk, 150 bales feathers, 150 bales canes, 300 bales cassia, 1,150 cases cassia, 59 cases cigars, 10 cases personal effects, 348 cases Chinaware, 45 cases blackwoodware, 14 drums F. P. paint, 184 rolls matting, 1,915 pkgs. crackers, 11 pkgs. preserves, 4 pkgs. enamelware, 23 pkgs. sundries. For Manchester:—200 bales waste silk. For Glasgow:—5 cases blackwoodware. For London Opt. Liverpool:—60 boxes tea (particulars unknown). For London Opt. Manchester:—155 bales waste silk. For London Opt. Hamburg:—350 cases cassia lignea, 176 bales canes. For London Opt. Antwerp Opt. Hamburg:—50 boxes gallnuts, 10 cases staranised oil. For London Opt. Amsterdam Opt. Rotterdam:—418 boxes=8,778 lbs. ongon tea. For Hamburg:—50 casks wood oil. For Rotterdam:—12 pkgs. rattanware.

Per steamer *Tonkin* sailed 30th July. For Marseilles:—50 bales raw silk, 9 cases silks, 1 case grass cloth, 10 cases punjom silk, 1,355 packages tea. For Lyons:—212 bales raw silk, 1 case silks. For Milan:—40 bales raw silk. For London:—78 bales raw silk, 25 bales waste silk.

Per P. & O. steamer *Coromandel*, sailed 4th August. For London:—139 bales raw silk, 150 bales waste silk opt. Manchester, 200 bales cassia, 60 boxes tea, 1 case bird skin, 1 case silks, 1 case bird feathers, 1 pkg. private effects, 5 pkgs. sundries, 4 cases cigars from Manila. For Buenos Ayres:—1,500 pkgs. tea from Macao. For St. Etienne:—10 bales raw silk. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—183 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—51 bales raw silk, 100 bales waste silk, 470 bales pierced cocoons, 13 cases human hair.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 10th August.—The decline in prices continues, the market being very weak. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.65 to 2.70
" Round, Good quality	2.90 to 2.95
" Long	3.20 to 3.25
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.80 to 2.85
" Garden, " No. 1	3.20 to 3.25
" White	3.90 to 3.95
" Fine Cargo	4.05 to 4.10

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 10th August.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*.—1,000 bales No. 10 at \$86.50 to \$90, 1,150 bales No. 12 at \$89 to \$94, 100 bales No. 16 at \$98 to 101, 1,350 bales No. 20 at \$95 to \$105. *Grey Shirtings*:—500 pieces 10-lbs. 3 Butterflies at \$4.35, 250 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Moon Cock at \$3.85, 600 pieces 84 lbs. Red Reach at \$2.95, 1,200 pieces 84 lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$2.95, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$4.20, 1,800 pieces 8 lbs. Blue 7 Boys at \$2.95, 1,750 pieces Red 5 Men at \$4.20, 150 pieces Flower Chop at \$4.62, 1,800 pieces 84 lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$2.95, 1,750 pieces Blue 5 Men at \$4.20. *White Shirtings*:—1,000 pieces No. 153 at \$5.35, 1,250 pieces Otter at \$4.55, 1,000 pieces No. 153 at \$5.85, 1,250 pieces at \$4.55, 500 pieces S. N. at \$5.00, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.70, *Drill*:—150 pieces Feelong at \$4.62.

COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$78.00 to \$104.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	137.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.05 to 2.15
7 lbs.	2.30 to 2.40
8.4 lbs.	2.90 to 3.65
9 to 10 lbs.	3.80 to 4.65
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.60 to 2.80
58 to 60 "	3.25 to 4.00
64 to 66 "	4.30 to 5.10
Fine	5.20 to 7.80
Book-folds.	4.40 to 6.30
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.78 to 1.60
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.70 to 1.85
7lbs. (32 ")	2.00 to 2.20
6lbs. (32 ")	1.90 to 2.10
7lbs. (32 ")	2.40 to 2.80
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	2.80 to 3.50
Drills, English—40yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.20 to 7.10

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs.	1.70 to 7.00
--	--------------

Brocades—Dyed

	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08½ to 0.17
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.26 to 0.65
Velveteens—18 in.	0.23 to 0.28

	per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.40 to 2.50

WOOLENS—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.90 to 1.70
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.55 to 1.75
	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet.....	6.70 to 10.30
Assorted.....	6.80 to 10.40
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.50 to 21.00
Lastings—30 yds., 81 inches }	11.50 to 22.00
Assorted	8.50 to 10.00
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.20 to 16.00

METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	5.00 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	5.00 to —
Swedish Bar	8.00 to —
Small Round Rod	5.75 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	6.00 to —
Wire 5/25	9.00 to —
Old Wire Rope	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	10.00 to —
Australian	10.00 to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	38.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	38.00 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	37.00 to —
Composition Nails	60.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	39.00 to —
Tin	63.00 to —

	per box.
Tin-Plates	7.50 to —
	per cwt. case
Steel ½ to ¾	6.00 to —

SUNDRIES—

	per picul
Quicksilver	161.00 to —
	per box
Window Glass.....	5.75 to —
	per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil	2.54 to —

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 10th August.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.58 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	.49
Credits, 60 days' sight	.50
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank, on demand	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank, on demand	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Private, 30 days' sight	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. pm.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	121
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	3 p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	.60
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	9.83
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	52.25
BAR SILVER, per oz.	28

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 10th August.—BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai close quiet at 305 per cent. prem. with only small sales at from 302 to 307 per cent. prem. to report. The latest London rate is £55. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders are on offer at \$57 $\frac{1}{2}$ without business. Unions and Cantons remain unchanged with small sales. Quotations for the Northern Insurance are taken from the latest Shanghai circulars.

FIRE INSURANCES.—No change or business to report.

SHIPPING.—A few Hongkong, Canton and Macao have changed hands at \$29 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div. Indos are firmer with buyers at \$71, but without business. Douglasses have been placed at \$39 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$39, closing steady at the former rate. China Manilas remain neglected and China Mutuels are still enquired for at quotations.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled steady with small sales at \$115. Luzons unchanged and without business.

MINING.—With the exception of small sales of Oliver "A's" at 3, and Caledonians at 10 cents, there is nothing to report under this heading.

DOCKS WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue at the more or less nominal rate of 512 per cent. Kowloon Wharfs are in demand at the increased rate of \$88 and \$60, but no shares are obtainable. Wanchais unchanged and without business.

LANDS HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been enquired for during the week at \$155 and at time of closing could be placed at \$156 $\frac{1}{2}$. Very few shares however appear to be available. West Points have been placed and are still enquired for at \$46. Humphreys have ruled steady with fair sales at \$10 close steady at \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COTTONS.—No business to report. Quotations for Northern Mills are taken from latest Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have changed hands in small lots at \$20 $\frac{1}{2}$. Icos at \$163 and China Providents at \$9.50. Nothing further to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	305 p. ct. prem. =
China & Japan, ordy.	24	21.
Do. deferred	21	25 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares		\$27, buyers
B. Shares	28	\$27, buyers
Foun. Shares...	28	\$20.
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	21	\$1 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20, buyers
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$9.50, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$115, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 375.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Hongkong	\$100	\$26, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$8	\$8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$48.
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$20 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$118.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$10 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$170, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$125.
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$163, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$88, o. b., \$60, n. b.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$160, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	512 p. ct. prem. =
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$131.
China Fire	\$20	\$79, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$57 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$295, sellers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 165, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$1.
Union	\$50	\$260, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$121, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$50	\$157, ex div., bys.
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$10 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$25 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$46, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$36.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$250.
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	\$3	10 c. sales & sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	40 cents, sellers
Jelebu	\$5	\$8, buyers
Queen's Mines Ld....	25c.	\$15, cents, sellers
Olivers Mines, A....	\$5	\$3, sales
Do. B....	\$4 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2 $\frac{1}{2}$, sales & sellers
Punjom	\$8	\$5 $\frac{1}{2}$, cum call
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1.
Raub	16s. 10d.	\$57, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$21, sellers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$65, old sellers
China Mutual Pref.	210	\$11, buyers
China Ordinary	210	\$10 10s., buyers
Do.	25	25 5s., buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$39 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
H., Canton and M....	\$15	\$29 $\frac{1}{2}$, ex div.
Indo-China S. N. ...	210	\$72, buyers
Shell Transport and	2100	\$300, sellers
Trading Co.		
Star Ferry	\$10	\$18, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co....	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$3	\$3.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
Do.	\$10	\$20.
Wanchai Warehouse...	\$37 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$57, buyers
Watkins, Ld.	\$10	\$10.
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$15 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
The Universal Trad-	\$5	\$5 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers.
ing Co., Ld.		

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—	
Malta (str.), Rhipeus (str.),	
Glaucus (str.), Prometheus (str.),	
Hanca (str.),	
Java (str.), Teenkai (str.),	
Kanagawa Maru (str.),	
FOR MARSEILLES.—	
Annam (str.), Banca (str.),	
Kanagawa Maru (str.), Teenkai (str.),	
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—	
Jarpedon (str.),	
Izion (str.),	
FOR BREMEN.—	
Weimar (str.),	
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—	
Marburg (str.),	
Saxonia (str.), Sibiria (str.),	
Serbia (str.), Silesia (str.),	
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—	
Breconshire (str.), Tartar (str.),	
Riojun Maru (str.),	
FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—	
Empress of India (str.),	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

August—	
ARRIVALS.	
4, Shansi, British str., from Moji.	
4, Nanchang, British str., from Moji.	
4, Chihli, British str., from Moji.	
4, Aglaia, Austrian str., from Shanghai.	
4, Iris, U.S. cruiser, from Shanghai.	
4, Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.	
4, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.	
4, Michael Jobsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.	
4, Hainchi, British str., from Chefoo.	
4, Taishun, Amr. str., from Haiphong.	
5, Anping Maru, Japanese str., from Amoy.	
5, Deuteros, German str., from Saigon.	
5, Eastern, British str., from Kobe.	
5, Loosok, British str., from Bangkok.	
5, Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Tamsui.	
5, Thales, British str., from Swatow.	
5, Hinsang, British str., from Taku.	
5, Mohawk, British cruiser, from Hoihow.	
5, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Canton.	
5, Feiching, British str., from Canton.	
5, Ningpo, British str., from Moji.	
6, Bormida, Italian str., from Bombay.	
6, Nankin, British transport, from Bombay.	
6, Hoihao, French str., from Haiphong.	
6, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.	
6, Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., from London.	
6, Devawongse, German str., from Bangkok.	
6, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.	
6, Sarpedon, British str., from Moji.	
6, Trym, Norwegian str., from Chefoo.	
6, Jelunga, British transport, from Singapore.	
6, Manuel Llaguno, Amr. sh., from N. York.	
7, Menmuir, British str., from Manila.	
7, Calchas, British str., from Foochow.	
7, Konig Albert, Ger. str., from Shanghai.	
7, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.	
7, Nippon Maru, Jap. str., from S. Francisco.	
7, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., from Hamburg.	
7, Haitan, British str., from Swatow.	
7, Kirkdale, British str., from Penarth.	
8, Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.	
8, Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.	
8, Lizard, British ganboat, from Auckland.	
8, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.	
8, Itinda, British transport, from Taku.	
8, Shanghai, British str., from London.	
9, Airlie, British str., from Sydney.	
9, Benclutha, British str., from Shanghai.	
9, Westgate, British ship, from New York.	
9, Humber, British storeship, from Shanghai.	
9, Albenga, German str., from Japan.	
9, China, German str., from Saigon.	
9, Hsinchi, British str., from Canton.	
9, Onsang, British str., from Pasororan.	
9, Thales, British str., from Swatow.	
9, Zamania, British transport, from Bombay.	
9, Mongkut, German str., from Bangkok.	
10, Duke of Fife, British str., from Manila.	
10, Breconshire, British str., from Manila.	
10, Kwanglee, British str., from Canton.	
10, Nawab, British transport, from Taku.	
10, Marburg, German str., from Hamburg.	
10, Trym, Norw. str., from Canton.	
10, Wangsang, British str., from Swatow.	
10, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.	
10, Phra C. Klao, British str., from Bangkok.	
August—	
DEPARTURES.	
4, Coromandel, British str., for Europe.	
4, Kiangsi, British str., for Shanghai.	
4, Progress, German str., for Tauron.	
4, Taicheong, German str., for Amoy.	
4, Choysang, British str., for Swatow.	
4, Euplectela, British str., for Singapore.	
4, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.	
4, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.	
4, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.	
4, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.	
4, Algoa, British str., for San Francisco.	
4, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.	
4, Benlmond, British str., for Cebu.	
4, Liv, Norwegian str., for Kutchinotzu.	
4, Guichen, French battleship, for Taku.	
4, Peluse, British str., for Swatow.	
4, Rohilla, British str., for Yokohama.	
5, Chunsang, British str., for Singapore.	
5, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.	
5, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.	
5, Maidzu Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.	
5, Taishun, Amr. str., for Haiphong.	
5, Hino Maru, Jap. str., for Sam.	
5, Michael Jobsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.	
5, Hermes, Norw. str., for Hongay.	
6, Aglaia, Austrian str., for Bombay.	

6, Fooksang, British str., for Hongay.
 6, Hainchi, British str., for Canton.
 6, Kwanglee, British str., for Canton.
 7, Dorio, British str., for San Francisco.
 7, Goliath, British cruiser, for Shanghai.
 7, Nankin, British transport, for Weihaiwei.
 7, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 7, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 7, Feiching, British str., for Shanghai.
 7, P. C. Kiao, British str., for Bangkok.
 7, Victoria, Amr. str., for Tacoma.
 8, Empress of China, British str., for Vancouver.
 8, Chwnshan, British str., for Swatow.
 8, Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
 8, Hue, French str., for Kwong-chow-wan.
 8, Hoiho, French str., for Hoihow.
 8, Loongmoon, German str., for Chefoo.
 8, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 8, Changsha, British str., for Foochow.
 8, Monmouthshire, British str., for Portland.
 8, Prinz Heinrich, German str., for Shanghai.
 8, Mohawk, British cruiser, for Shanghai.
 9, Diamante, British str., for Manila.
 9, Konig Albert, German str., for Europe.
 9, Nanchang, British str., for Hongay.
 9, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 9, Calchas, British str., for London.
 9, Hsinchi, British str., for Shanghai.
 9, Benclutha, British str., for Canton.
 9, Tritos, German str., for Saigon.
 9, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 10, Shintang, British str., for Yokohama.
 10, Kirkdale, British str., for Weihaiwei.
 10, Deutscher, German str., for Saigon.
 10, Eastern, British str., for Sydney.
 10, Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., for London

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Miss Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Golano, Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan and 143 Chinese.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Jenkins and four children, Messrs. P. Wilnan, A. A. da Roza, Miss Ricketts and Rev. D. McIver.

Per *Loongmoon*, from Shanghai, Mr. Seeman and Rev. J. Bevenssus.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mrs. Jessie Hart and infant, Mrs. Fannie Green, Mrs. Amelia Roff and Mr. W. Alveno.

Per *Eastern*, from Kobe, Mr. R. Gordon Smith and Mrs. Wright and child.

Per *Thales*, from Swatow, Rev. and Mrs. Speecher and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Foster and three children and Mr. Sutherland.

Per *Devawongse*, from Bangkok, Mr. and the Misses Skeel.

Per *Bornida*, from Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Nanbarch and 236 Chinese.

Per *Nankin*, from Bombay for Taku, Capt. E. B. C. Boddam, Lieut. F. H. Goldthorpe, Capt. W. B. Turnbull, Staff Sergeant S. Whittaker, Sergeant I. H. Goodman and Sergeant G. Davis and 1,144 Coolie Corps.

Per *Kawachi Maru*, from London, &c., Messrs. G. Russell, J. C. Hendry, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Misses Snow (2), Mr. and Mrs. Davies and child, Messrs. J. B. Hancock, C. T. Brown, and J. P. Epping.

Per *König Albert*, from Yokohama, &c., 180 Passengers.

Per *Menmuir*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. Underwood, Mrs. Buch, Mrs. G. Longstreet, Miss F. Allen, Miss B. Allen, Mrs. Randolph, Messrs. E. Brammer, Brooks, J. Rayes, F. Del Rosario, D. Bannister, G. Gilley and A. Locke.

Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Mrs. Rosa Tobin, Messrs. A. Hewitt, S. Ruben, E. Carmelo, W. Bonermann, J. Valentin, A. Wright, G. Velie, W. Rhemhold, T. Black, J. Cole, G. Brookmann, C. Whelan, D. McConomy, M. Ruff, W. B. Sottkowitz, W. Peeke, E. C. Walford, W. Stewart, T. H. Simpson, A. Carsen, C. Flinck, G. Fels, D. Tayasurya, T. Cassidy, R. C. Atkinson, R. Nogase, P. Castillo, S. Carr, O. Reynolds and 143 Chinese.

Per *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Comdrs. C. T. Force, P. Garst and J. S. Ogden, Lieut.-Comdrs. W. F. Halsey, J. C. Calwell, R. H. Galt and J. C. Fremont, Lieuts. J. J. Knapp, H. B. Price, R. H. Townley, R. H. Crank, R. D. Hasbrouck and H. F. Bryan, Major Geo. H. Penrose, Surgeon C. D. Lloyd, Ensigns J. F. Babcock, D. C. Hanrahan and W. P. Cronan, Mr. J. S. Van Buren, Mrs. J. Burroughs,

Mrs. H. Rodriguez, Miss M. Hart, Mrs. T. T. Jackson, Mrs. M. C. Roysor and Dr. Louson.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, from Hamburg, &c., Mr. G. Wolter, Lieut. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Schellhass, Messrs. O. Lane, H. Bühring, H. Schmidt, P. Menzel, Colonel Rettalick, Messrs. W. Brutto, W. Genenz, T. Boysen, D. Oestmann, A. Kalliwada and Beyles, Mrs. Olgie, Messrs. T. Breny Sohn, L. Wertmann, W. Kalwisky and Harling.

Per *Wakasa Maru*, from Moji, for Hongkong, Mr. C. Hayashi; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Hisamidzu and child; for Marseilles, Mrs. S. Matsukata, Messrs. S. Nakazawa, K. Swasaki, M. Hayashi, S. Takenouchi, S. Koyama, K. Sudzuki, K. Yamada, S. Nishiyama, K. Sakata, S. Matsubara, Miss S. Yamada; for London, Comdr. K. Swamoto, Mrs. Andrew, two children and nurse, Messrs. Y. Tani, K. Tani and S. Kaminari.

Per *Shanghai*, from London, for Shanghai, Mr. Disselduff and 289 Chinese.

Per *Airlie*, from Sydney, &c., Mrs. Stokes, Messrs. R. Dawson, A. H. Adams, J. Hobden, S. H. Jenkinson, J. Deuss and H. G. Coombes.

DEPARTED.

Per *Chusan*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Mr. Wm. Ramsey and Capt. M. E. Willoughby; from Bombay, Mr. A. S. Ibrahim; from Colombo, Mr. J. G. D. Partridge; from Brindisi, Mr. W. J. Evans; from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes; from London, Col.-Sergt. McKeckine, Miss Barnes and Mr. W. Collins.

Per *Rohilla*, from Hongkong, for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Koplín, Messrs. Chisa Yamamoto and U. Takano; for Kobe, Mr. Ip Lam, Mrs. Ip Mo, Mrs. Wang, Mrs. Ho and Master Ip Ping Wun; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hatabes, Major Duce Samy, Mr. A. R. Leake and Miss Fletcher.

Per *Coromandel*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. Charles Hose, D. Beatty and G. G. Wilson; for Colombo, Mr. T. C. Stafford; for Brindisi, Mr. A. F. Brown; for London, Capt. Cormack, Lieut. R. H. Coppinger, R.N., Mr. W. Howsego, R.N., Mr. Herbert Prouse, Q.-M.-Sergt. Connolly and Mrs. Pope and family; from Shanghai, for Melbourne, Miss Urquhart; for London, Mr. E. H. Hartley, Mrs. Cousins and family, Lieut. H. Somerville, Mrs. Dickinson, Miss Michie, Mrs. North and family, Miss Parkes and Messrs. O. and R. Williams; from Yokohama, for London, Mr. J. C. Haines.

Per *Doric*, for Shanghai, Messrs. C. Sainson, H. Hobben, H. F. Gray and C. L. Johnson; for Yokohama, Mr. R. A. Dowler; for San Francisco, Mrs. Chas. Thorne, Miss F. Allen, Mrs. Randolph, Messrs. J. C. Epping and J. F. Champion; for Tacoma, Messrs. F. Fuller and W. H. Henry; for Seattle, Wash., Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Snow, Miss Norma Snow, Miss Ellen Snow; for London, Messrs. H. H. Barnes, L. P. Foster and J. G. Russell.

Per *Empress of China*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Davis and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lichtmann, Mr. J. D. Hutchison and Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Freemont; for Nagasaki, Mrs. R. Luckerman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunbar, Mrs. A. Croft and Mr. J. Luckerman; for Kobe, Messrs. R. Gordon-Smith, F. B. Morse, John Harvie and Mrs. Brutton and child; for Yokohama, Mrs. Rolfe and infant, Miss Underwood, Mrs. Payne, Misses Egerton (2), Messrs. A. W. Brewin and C. A. Hance; for Richmond, Va., Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Greene and two children and Miss Green; for Philadelphia, Mr. F. H. Kew; for Toronto, Ohio, Mr. Chas. W. Swan and two children; for San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davis and Mrs. J. M. Buck; for Seattle, Wash., Mr. J. A. Mackay; for Vancouver, Messrs. H. Bruening, John Morty and J. H. Jefferies; for London, Mrs. A. G. Aitken, Miss C. M. Ricketts, Messrs. A. Wright, J. M. Underwood, A. G. Aitken and Lieut. G. P. L. Edwards; for Liverpool, Rev. D. McIver; from Shanghai, for Montreal, Mr. D. C. Campbell; from Yokohama, for London, Messrs. F. Beckett Birt, W. Beckett Birt and R. Squires.

Per *Diamante*, for Manila, Messrs. J. Cruz, J. Hancock, C. F. Brown, Mrs. G. Longstreet, Mr. H. F. Bryan, Lieut. Knapp, Comdr. Ogden, Mr. J. J. Jackson, Mrs. M. Raysor, Ensign D. Hanrahan, Comdr. C. T. Force, Comdr. P. Zarst, Lieut. Townley, Ensigns W. Habcock and W.

P. Cronan, Lieut.-Comdr. W. F. Halsey, Messrs. Woetere and J. Dreyfus, Miss Hart, Dr. Lloyd, Comdr. J. C. Colwell, Major Penrose, Mr. and Mrs. Skiel, Masters Schuer (3), Lieut. R. K. Crank, Mrs. D. Coates, two children and two servants, Mr. J. Sobrilo, Comdr. R. H. Galt and Mrs. Burroughs.

Per *Loongsang*, for Manila, Miss Ides Kingbruner, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshito Iwata, Mr. and Mrs. Naosuke Kusakabe, Messrs. Wm. A. Wrigby, Bernardo del Barrio and Dr. Tomas Pardo del Rio.

Per *König Albert*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mrs. J. R. Crack and children, Messrs. D. Sutherland, A. Mitchenson and Mr. and Mrs. Kalvar; for Colombo, Mr. D. Jayasuria; for Genoa, Mr. G. E. Vehr, Dr. P. Krieg and Mrs. E. von der Heyde, Mr. and Mrs. Contreras and two children, Mr. Contreras, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stepanvo and two children, Miss Lopez, Messrs. A. Seemann, K. Koch, E. Brammer, A. Bannermann, E. Carnelo, C. Stockhausen and Max von Arend; for Antwerp, Mrs. and Miss R. D. Ormsby and Mr. G. Utter; for London, Messrs. J. Legg, M. Ruff, W. Peake, D. Cononey and T. Black, Mrs. Currie and two children, Mrs. Jeffreys, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Crook, Lady Carington, Major and Mrs. Higgs and Miss L. Danby; for Hamburg, Mr. Wm. B. Lipson; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Messrs. Wasseli, J. Brennermann, James Ginne, Mrs. F. Charles and child and Miss Barry; for Penang, Mr. C. P. Adamson; for Naples, Mr. C. Hammelmann; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. A. Voigt, Messrs. P. Hemer, L. Goetschell, Olin, Gregorieff and Capt. Pape, Mr. Slamyfel, Mrs. A. Koeppen, Messrs. E. Nagge, Kumm and Oakshott; for Southampton, Mr. Stevens and family; for London, Messrs. D. Kerr, Borison, F. Ross, W. Plowmann, T. Dixon, F. Symonds, W. Baster, W. Barr, Currie, Mrs. Farago, Rev. and Mrs. Heywood, Dr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and child, Mrs. Jaques, Mrs. Moffat, Mrs. J. T. Green and child, Misses Borgeson, Barry, S. Petters, Mrs. Gear and child, Mrs. A. G. Edler, Mr. F. J. Poppelstone and Mrs. J. Archibald; for Hamburg, Messrs. Rinke and Johannsen; for Bremen, Messrs. R. Meissmar, T. Truth, W. Schneider and Mrs. Bremer; from Foochow, for Singapore, Misses Rodd and Bryer; for Genoa, Dr. Lyons, Misses A. Todd, M. Peters and Well; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Rentzsch, Mr. Lowe, Misses Darley, Reid, Johnson and Codrington; from Japan, for Singapore, Mrs. M. Mayeda and child, Mrs. Mosley and child, Miss Sengsang; for Port Said, Mr. Techai, Mr. Buitzwa and family, Mr. Vosnessensky and family; for Genoa, Capt. Ackmann, Messrs. K. Nakagawa, C. Brandt, G. Cremer, v. Durando, Korfer, Mrs. Tenner, Mrs. M. Rehling, Walte, Messrs. T. Neeva, F. Koide, K. Kehara, B. Clefford, Mrs. Susemile, Rev. and Mrs. Keers, Miss McMordie, Messrs. Crawford, F. Hayashi, J. Speck; for Southampton, Messrs. Iwan and Irvöl; for London, Mr. Foley and family, Mr. Harkok and family, Mr. Perkins, Mrs. C. Forbes, Messrs. McIntyre, J. McKechnie, Miss Grimwade, Miss Cretall, Mr. Candler and family, Capt. Cracken; for Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. Berthold, Mr. Korfer, Miss T. Voss, Messrs. Witter, C. Kappelhoff; for Hamburg, Mrs. Selberg.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, for Shanghai, from Southampton, Mr. T. C. Chen; from Genoa, General Consul Dr. Knapper, Mr. and Mrs. Honn, Messrs. H. Witte, C. Holzapfel, F. Augsberg, F. Henneger, H. Breyther, L. Barzini, M. Busetto; from Naples, Mr. T. Schonberg; from Singapore, Mr. v. Prettywitz; from Hongkong, Mrs. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hockmann, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lemke, Messrs. P. Menzell, H. Bühring, T. Callaco; for Nagasaki, from Naples, Mrs. Leukowsky, Mrs. Biloseroff, Mr. W. Lionel Bayle; from Penang, Mr. S. Ewonoga; from Singapore, Mrs. Seet and daughter, Mr. J. Horehover; from Hongkong, Rev. M. S. Lifschitz, Messrs. W. Genenz, D. Oestmann, Alex. Hallivoday; for Yokohama, from Southampton, Messrs. H. M. S. Man, M. R. S. Sper; from Genoa, Dr. Sato; from Naples, Mr. U. Antonio; from Singapore, Messrs. A. Levethus, F. W. Horne, G. H. Drown; from Hongkong, Mr. H. Ahrens, Mr. L. Joseph.

Printed and published by ALFRED CUNNINGHAM for the Concerned, at 9, Praya Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong.